

THE REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT
OF
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY,
FOR
THE SESSION 1876-77.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN :
PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1878.

[C.—2065] *Price 6d.*

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TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Parliament founding the Queen's Colleges, I have the honour of submitting to your Majesty the following Report of the Proceedings and Condition of the Queen's College, Galway, for the Session 1876-77.

My first duty is to record the event which called forth the following resolution of the Collegiate Body—to which I may be permitted to add on my own behalf a tribute of sorrow:—

"The Professors of Queen's College, Galway, assembled together in Corporation, desire to record their sense of the serious loss sustained by their Institution in the death of their President, Mr. Edward Berwick; they desire furthermore, both as private individuals and as members of the Collegiate Body, to express in the warmest terms of gratitude and affection their appreciation of the uniform courtesy, the genial and almost paternal kindness that for over a quarter of a century characterized the dealings of their late President with his subordinates and colleagues, severally and collectively."

In the following Tables (Numbers I. and II.) will be found a statement of the Numbers and Religious Persuasions of the Students who have entered this College and attended the Lectures therein during each Session since its opening:—

I.—NUMBERS AND RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS OF STUDENTS* who have entered the Queen's College, Galway, in each year from its opening.

Semester.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849-50, . .	64	4	68	24	30	6	-	-	-	68
1850-51, . .	23	3	26	10	9	7	-	-	-	26
1851-52, . .	31	5	36	13	21	2	-	-	-	36
1852-53, . .	21	2	23	8	12	3	-	-	-	23
1853-54, . .	25	5	30	12	13	3	-	-	-	40
1854-55, . .	26	15	41	18	18	3	2	-	-	31
1855-56, . .	32	7	39	14	15	8	1	1	-	49
1856-57, . .	35	8	43	15	22	3	1	1	1	43
1857-58, . .	36	7	43	16	17	9	-	1	-	43
1858-59, . .	44	4	48	20	19	7	2	-	-	48
1859-60, . .	85	5	90	13	25	1	-	1	1	60
1860-61, . .	159	1	60	13	33	12	2	-	-	69
1861-62, . .	159	3	62	21	35	6	-	-	-	62
1862-63, . .	60	4	64	18	27	16	1	-	2	54
1863-64, . .	54	5	59	20	21	11	2	4	1	70
1864-65, . .	53	12	70	26	28	13	-	2	1	39
1865-66, . .	46	3	49	16	19	10	3	-	1	49
1866-67, . .	42	2	44	14	18	7	-	2	-	44
1867-68, . .	144	3	47	14	29	11	2	-	-	47
1868-69, . .	556	4	60	20	24	15	1	-	-	60
1869-70, . .	49	5	54	20	25	6	2	-	1	54
1870-71, . .	52	6	58	22	23	12	-	1	-	58
1871-72, . .	164	1	65	19	31	11	3	1	-	65
1872-73, . .	55	4	59	17	24	14	1	2	1	59
1873-74, . .	180	3	83	27	31	21	3	1	-	83
1874-75, . .	67	7	74	24	35	14	1	-	-	74
1875-76, . .	**81	10	91	21	35	31	3	1	-	91
1876-77, . .	181	4	85	26	34	21	3	-	1	85
Total, . .	1,379	142	1,521	509	674	283	56	18	10	1,521

* With regard to religious denominations, I have classified the Students as they designate themselves in the forms filled up at entrance.

† Including three who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.

‡ Including one who had previously been in attendance as a non-matriculated student.

II.—NUMBERS AND RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of STUDENTS attending Lectures in the Queen's College, Galway, in each Session from its opening.

Sessions.	Matriculated Students.	Non-Matriculated Students.	Total.	Members of Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Wesleyan Methodists.	Independents.	Various.	Total.
1849-50, . . .	64	4	68	24	33	6	-	-	-	68
1850-51, . . .	60	3	63	22	26	13	-	-	-	63
1851-52, . . .	60	5	73	25	41	7	-	-	-	73
1852-53, . . .	75	2	75	28	40	9	-	-	-	75
1853-54, . . .	76	5	81	30	42	9	-	-	-	81
1854-55, . . .	69	16	85	32	46	5	2	-	-	83
1855-56, . . .	73	3	87	26	42	14	3	2	-	87
1856-57, . . .	88	0	96	39	49	10	3	3	1	96
1857-58, . . .	92	8	100	31	47	16	3	2	1	100
1858-59, . . .	113	9	122	37	64	15	4	1	1	122
1859-60, . . .	111	7	118	31	69	11	2	2	3	118
1860-61, . . .	141	3	144	33	85	19	3	2	2	144
1861-62, . . .	140	5	153	39	91	19	3	1	-	153
1862-63, . . .	161	4	165	33	95	22	2	-	3	163
1863-64, . . .	168	5	163	41	91	23	3	4	1	163
1864-65, . . .	157	12	169	59	78	31	2	6	2	169
1865-66, . . .	139	5	144	33	71	29	4	4	3	144
1866-67, . . .	133	2	135	36	62	27	4	5	1	133
1867-68, . . .	124	3	127	34	54	22	3	4	-	127
1868-69, . . .	146	4	150	47	63	34	2	4	-	150
1869-70, . . .	130	0	138	42	66	24	2	3	1	133
1870-71, . . .	115	8	123	37	62	20	-	4	-	123
1871-72, . . .	139	2	141	31	79	25	4	2	-	141
1872-73, . . .	183	3	158	33	68	35	3	3	1	133
1873-74, . . .	152	4	156	33	77	38	5	1	-	156
1874-75, . . .	149	6	155	37	71	40	4	3	-	155
1875-76, . . .	156	11	167	28	82	50	3	4	-	167
1876-77, . . .	165	9	174	26	89	53	4	2	-	174

§ Including two who had previously been in attendance as non-matriculated students.

‡ Including two who had previously been non-matriculated students.

¶ Including two who had previously been non-matriculated students.

** Including one who had previously been a non-matriculated student.

†† Including two who had been nonmatriculated Students in 1875-76

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, NUMBER OF ENTRANCES FOR SESSION, 1876-7.

The General Examination for Entrance was held on the 20th of October, and a Supplementary Examination on the 16th of November. Of the Candidates who presented themselves 79 passed; there also entered, for the first time, 4 Non-Matriculated students, making the total number 83, who were thus divided according to Religious denominations:—

Members of Church of Ireland,	26
Roman Catholics,	32
Presbyterians,	21
Wesleyan Methodists,	3
Christian Brother,	1
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DISTRIBUTION OF ALL THE STUDENTS OF THE VARIOUS RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, ATTENDING THE COLLEGE DURING THE SESSION 1876-77, AMONG THE SEVERAL FACULTIES:—

	Church of Ireland.	Roman Catholics.	Presbyterians.	Other Denominations.	Total.
Faculty of Arts,	9	23	21	1	54
" Law,	1	—	3	—	4
" Medicine,	13	65	27	2	107
Department of Engineering,	3	4	2	1	10
Occasional Students,	2	2	—	2	6
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 181
Deduct, attending in two Faculties,	2	3	—	—	7
Total of separate individuals,	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 89	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 174

It will be observed on reference to the preceding tables that the number of Students attending Lectures during the past Session was the largest since the opening of the College. It will be further seen that the system of United Education has been really carried out in the College; and that the numbers of Students continue to represent, in just proportion, those classes of the several persuasions who seek for collegiate education. It is gratifying to be able to add that, since the opening of the College, not a single circumstance has occurred to interrupt the harmony, which has subsisted among the Students of the several denominations.

The following Tables (III. and IV.), give the number of Students attending the different Classes, and the number of Lectures delivered by each Professor since the opening of the College. A reference to the latter table renders it unnecessary for me to dwell on the zeal and assiduity with which the Professors have discharged their duties. The Reports of the Professors, given elsewhere (Appendix B), will best exhibit the application and improvement of the Students.

* See note †† at foot of page 3.

IV.—*Summs of the Number of Lectures delivered by each Professor in each Session since the opening of the College.*

	1825-26	1826-27	1827-28	1828-29	1829-30	1830-31	1831-32	1832-33	1833-34	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46	1846-47	1847-48	1848-49	1849-50	1850-51	1851-52	1852-53	1853-54	1854-55	1855-56	1856-57	1857-58	1858-59	1859-60	1860-61	1861-62	1862-63	1863-64	1864-65	1865-66	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74	1874-75	1875-76	1876-77	1877-78	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86	1886-87	1887-88	1888-89	1889-90	1890-91	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94	1894-95	1895-96	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99	1899-00	1900-01	1901-02	1902-03	1903-04	1904-05	1905-06	1906-07	1907-08	1908-09	1909-10	1910-11	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1919-20	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	1936-37	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19	2319-20	2320-21	2321-22	2322-23	2323-24	2324-25	2325-26	2326-27	2327-28	2328-29	2329-30	2330-31	2331-32	2332-33	2333-34	2334-35	2335-36	2336-37	2337-38	2338-39	2339-40	2340-41	2341-42	2342-43	2343-44	2344-45	2345-46	2346-47	2347-48	2348-49	2349-50	2350-51	2351-52	2352-53	2353-54	2354-55	2355-56	2356-57	2357-58	2358-59	2359-60	2360-61	2361-62	2362-63	2363-64	2364-65	2365-66	2366-67	2367-68	2368-69	2369-70	2370-71	2371-72	2372-73	2373-74	2374-75	2375-76	2376-77	2377-78	2378-79	2379-80	2380-81	2381-82	2382-83	2383-84	2384-85	2385-86	2386-87	2387-88	2388-89	2389-90	2390-91	2391-92	2392-93	2393-94	2394-95	2395-96	2396-97	2397-98	2398-99	2399-00	2400-01	2401-02	2402-03	2403-04	2404-05	2405-06	2406-07	2407-08	2408-09	2409-10	2410-11	2411-12	2412-13	2413-14	2414-15	2415-16	2416-17	2417-18	2418-19	2419-20	2420-21	2421-22	2422-23	2423-24	2424-25	2425-26	2426-27	2427-28	2428-29	2429-30	2430-31	2431-32	2432-33	2433-34	2434-35	2435-36	2436-37	2437-38	2438-39	2439-40	2440-41	2441-42	2442-43	2443-44	2444-45	2445-46	2446-47	2447-48	2448-49	2449-50	2450-51	2451-52	2452-53	2453-54	2454-55	2455-56	2456-57	2457-58	2458-59	2459-60	2460-61	2461-62	2462-63	2463-64	2464-65	2465-66	2466-67	2467-68	2468-69	2469-70	2470-71	2471-72	2472-73	2473-74	2474-75	2475-76	2476-77	2477-78	2478-79	2479-80	2480-81	2481-82	2482-83	2483-84	2484-85	2485-86	2486-87	2487-88	2488-89	2489-90	2490-91	2491-92	2492-93	2493-94	2494-95	2495-96	2496-97	2497-98	2498-99	2499-00	2500-01	2501-02	2502-03	2503-04	2504-05	2505-06	2506-07	2507-08	2508-09	2509-10	2510-11	2511-12	2512-13	2513-14	2514-15	2515-16	2516-17	2517-18	2518-19	2519-20	2520-21	2521-22	2522-23	2523-24	2524-25	2525-26	2526-27	2527-28	2528-29	2529-30	2530-31	2531-32	2532-33	2533-34	2534-35	2535-36	2536-37	2537-38	2538-39	2539-40	2540-41	2541-42	2542-43	2543-44	2544-45	2545-46	2546-47	2547-48	2548-49	2549-50	2550-51	2551-52	2552-53	2553-54	2554-55	2555-56	2556-57	2557-58	2558-59	2559-60	2560-61	2561-62	2562-63	2563-64	2564-65	2565-66	2566-67	2567-68	2568-69	2569-70	2570-71	2571-72	2572-73	2573-74	2574-75	2575-76	2576-77	2577-78	2578-79	2579-80	2580-81	2581-82	2582-83	2583-84	2584-85	2585-86	2586-87	2587-88	2588-89	2589-90	2590-91	2591-92	2592-93	2593-94	2594-95	2595-96	2596-97	2597-98	2598-99	2599-00	2600-01	2601-02	2602-03	2603-04	2604-05	2605-06	2606-07	2607-08	2608-09	2609-10	2610-11	2611-12	2612-13	2613-14	2614-15	2615-16	2616-17	2617-18	2618-19	2619-20	2620-21	2621-22	2622-23	2623-24	2624-25	2625-26	2626-27	2627-28	2628-29	2629-30	2630-31	2631-32	2632-33	2633-34	2634-35	2635-36	2636-37	2637-38	2638-39	2639-40	2640-41	2641-42	2642-43	2643-44	2644-45	2645-46	2646-47	2647-48	2648-49	2649-50	2650-51	2651-52	2652-53	2653-54	2654-55	2655-56	2656-57	2657-58	2658-59	2659-60	2660-61	2661-62	2662-63	2663-64	2664-65	2665-66	2666-67	2667-68	2668-69	2669-70	2670-71	2671-72	2672-73	2673-74	2674-75	2675-76	2676-77	2677-78	2678-79	2679-80	2680-81	2681-82	2682-83	2683-84	2684-85	2685-86	2686-87	2687-88	2688-89	2689-90	2690-91	2691-92	2692-93	2693-94	2694-95	2695-96	2696-97	2697-98	2698-99	2699-00	2700-01	2701-02	2702-03	2703-04	2704-05	2705-06	2706-07	2707-08	2708-09	2709-10	2710-11	2711-12	2712-13	2713-14	2714-15	2715-16	2716-17	2717-18	2718-19	2719-20	2720-21	2721-22	2722-23	2723-24	2724-25	2725-26	2726-27	2727-28	2728-29	2729-30	2730-31	2731-32	2732-33	2733-34	2734-35	2735-36	2736-37	2737-38	2738-39	2739-40	2740-41	2741-42	2742-43	2743-44	2744-45	2745-46	2746-47	2747-48	2748-49	2749-50	2750-51	2751-52	2752-53	2753-54	2754-55	2755-56	2756-57	2757-58	2758-59	2759-60	2760-61	2761-62	2762-63	2763-64	2764-65	2765-66	2766-67	2767-68	2768-69	2769-70	2770-71	2771-72	2772-73	2773-74	2774-75	2775-76	2776-77	2777-78	2778-79	2779-80	2780-81	2781-82	2782-83	2783-84	2784-85	2785-86	2786-87	2787-88	2788-89	2789-90	2790-91	2791-92	2792-93	2793-94	2794-95	2795-96	2796-97	2797-98	2798-99	2799-00	2800-01	2801-02	2802-03	2803-04	2804-05	2805-06	2806-07	2807-08	2808-09	2809-10	2810-11	2811-12	2812-13	2813-14	2814-15	2815-16	2816-17	2817-18	2818-19	2819-20	2820-21	2821-22	2822-23	2823-24	2824-25	2825-26	2826-27	2827-28	2828-29	2829-30	2830-31	2831-32	2832-33	2833-34	2834-35	2835-36	2836-37	2837-38	2838-39	2839-40	2840-41	2841-42	2842-43	2843-44	2844-45	2845-46	28
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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.*

The following table gives the number of Students of this College who passed the Examinations of their Standing and Faculty, and obtained Degrees, &c., at the October and June commencements, 1876-77:—†

Faculty of Arts, . . .	M.A.	3	R.A.	11	First Examination.	10
Faculty of Law, . . .	LL.D.	2	LL.B.	1		
	M.D. & M.Ch.	6	M.D. (sely).	1	Diploma in Midwifery.	1
Faculty of Medicine, . .					Second Examination.	15
					First Examination.	39
Department of Engineering, .	B.E.	1			First Examination.	2

Of the Masters in Arts—

- 1 Obtained First Class Honors in Mathematical Science.
 - 2 Second in History, Metaphysics, and English.
-
- 3

Of the Bachelors in Arts—

- 2 Obtained Second Class Honors in Ancient Classics.
 - 1 " Second Class Honors in English, History, and Political Economy.
 - 1 Obtained Second Class Honors in English, Logic, and History.
 - 7 Classed in the Upper and Lower Pass Divisions.
-
- 11

Of those who passed the First University Examination in Arts—

- 1 Obtained First Class Honors, and was awarded a Peel Exhibition of £20 a year for three years.
 - 2 Second Class Honors.
 - 5 Were Classed in the Upper and Lower Pass Divisions.
 - 2 " Unclassed.
-
- 10

Of the Doctors in Medicine—

- 1 Obtained Second Class Honors.
 - 4 Were Classed in the Lower Pass Division.
 - 2 Were Unclassed.
-
- 7

Of those who passed the Second University Examination in Medicine—

- 1 Obtained Second Class Honors.
 - 14 Were Classed in the Upper and Lower Divisions.
-
- 15

Of those who passed the First University Examination in Medicine—

- 1 Was placed in the Upper Pass Division.
 - 38 Were placed in the Lower Pass Division.
-
- 39

In the Engineering Department—

- 1 Obtained Second Class Honors with the Degree of B.E.
- 1 " First Class Honors at the First University Examination.
- 1 Upper Pass Division.

* As the University the Students of the Queen's Colleges are examined conjointly for Degrees and Honors.

† Seven of the Students included in this Table received part of their education in Queen's College, Belfast, and two in Queen's College, Cork.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS.

The conduct of the Students during the Session fully justified the expression of approval regarding them given in former reports. The Deans of Residences, whose reports I have the honour to annex, bear testimony to the exemplary conduct of the Students of their several denominations, and to the attention they have paid to their religious duties. And I cannot leave this part of my subject without expressing my deep sense of the services which the Deans of Residences have rendered to the College, by the disinterested zeal with which they have discharged the duties of their office.

EXAMINATIONS, SCHOLARSHIPS, AND PRIZES.

Besides the Class Examinations, which are constantly combined with the Lectures, Sessional Examinations are held every year in all the subjects taught in the College. Students in the Faculties of Arts and Law, and in the Department of Engineering, are required to pass these Examinations, otherwise they lose their Academic standing. All holders of Junior Scholarships and Exhibitions in any Faculty must satisfy the same ordinance, otherwise they forfeit their Scholarship or Exhibition. Students in the Faculty of Medicine, unless they are holders of Scholarships or Exhibitions, are not bound to pass these Examinations. They are encouraged, however, to do so; and many of them present themselves at the Examinations to compete for the Prizes, which may be awarded to them on the recommendation of the Examiners.

The name "Scholarship," given to the Prizes appointed by the College Statutes, tends to create misconception as to the number and value of those rewards of learning. No Undergraduate Scholarship exceeds in annual value the sum of £25. Again, while in the old Universities a Scholarship is held for three, four, or five years, in the Queen's Colleges all Scholarships, except those in Arts of the Second Session, are vacated and thrown open anew to competition at the end of the year, and in no instance is a Scholarship awarded unless positive merit is shown at the Examination by the candidate. I am satisfied that this arrangement, which makes work and merit essential from the commencement to the close of the College course, while it keeps alive the industry of the Student, would, if it were generally understood, increase the public confidence in the Colleges; because it would show that to extend Education, and not merely to obtain Students, is the object of the Authorities, and that the fund which the liberality of the Legislature has allocated to Scholarships is confined to those who, by their previous preparation, and by their subsequent attendance and application, prove themselves worthy of the distinction.

All who are acquainted with the working of the Queen's Colleges are aware how much their sphere of utility has been contracted by the want of Schools of a higher class through the country. The dearth of such Schools, apparent in every province, reached its utmost intensity in this; and has proved a most serious impediment to the more rapid and more extensive development of

University Education. A comparison of Connaught with any equal portion of the empire, as regards the number and condition of its Educational establishments, would show at once how much is needed to elevate the province to the average level. The Professors have laboured hard to supply this need, by subdivision of classes, and the adaptation of their teaching to the varying wants of the Students. And by the stringent enforcement of the Collegiate system—which requires daily attendance on Lectures—good work is done, and the great body of Students are brought at the end of the three years' curriculum to a respectable state of proficiency; many of them to a high degree of literary and scientific attainment, as their remarkable success in the various open examinations of the country proves. But while those best acquainted with the past and present state of Irish Education will not deny that the Colleges have operated beneficially on the School education of the country, by stimulating competition, by suggesting new courses and methods of instruction, and by the prizes they offer to the best prepared candidates at Entrance—all which has resulted in a marked improvement in the quality of the answering at the Matriculation examinations—still the evils arising from the defective provision for Public Intermediate Education are not to be satisfactorily dealt with by any palliative or indirect methods; and the Professors know by practical experience how much the proper work of the College has been impeded by the insufficiency and, in many cases, the total absence of the means of procuring preparatory education, and would be the first to admit how much the efficiency of their teaching has been diminished by the want of a National System of Intermediate Education. It was, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction they heard the announcement of the intention of your Majesty's Government to deal with that important question. They believe that such a measure is calculated to exercise a deep and an abiding influence on the best interests of Ireland; and, now that almost every branch of the public service has been thrown open to competition, that its effects may extend to every part of the United Kingdom.

THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

I feel bound to express my satisfaction at the success of the Medical School of the College. During this Session 107 Students attended Lectures in the Faculty of Medicine, being the largest number since the foundation of the College. Since the close of the Session the Medical School sustained a serious loss in the resignation of Dr. Cleland, consequent on his appointment to the Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Glasgow. Dr. Cleland for fourteen years occupied the chair of Anatomy and Physiology in this College; and his eminence as a man of science, and his indefatigable labours as a teacher, contributed largely to the progress and character of the School. He has been succeeded by Dr. Pye, who for some years ably filled the chair of *Materia Medica*; and the experience of the present Session (1877-8)

gives promise that the reputation of the School will suffer no decline. The number of Students in attendance on Lectures at present amounts to 113. Additional accommodation is urgently required in the Anatomical Department; the Lecture Theatre and Practical Room being inconveniently crowded.

The remarkable progress of the Medical School is sometimes made a ground for disputing the success of the College; it is dogmatically asserted that Universities ought not to be places for professional instruction, and that, however numerous students for professions may be, the success of Colleges should not be measured by them, but only by such students as pass through the curriculum of the Faculty of Arts. But, without appealing to the original constitution of Universities, or discussing on general principles the claims of Medical studies to take co-ordinate rank with other branches of learning in a University system, it may be observed that in the present social condition of Ireland, and in the case of Colleges which are mainly recruited from the middle and professional classes, it is what might naturally be expected that the Faculty of Medicine should be considered of no less importance than that of Arts, and that it should attract to itself a large proportion of the students of the Colleges. Many students cannot afford to spend their time up to twenty-one or twenty-two years of age in the study for a preparatory degree which is to be the mere foundation-stone of their professional edifice; and I believe it will be generally found that, owing to the constant demand for the services of Medical men and the comparative certainty of immediate employment which the profession holds out, Students of Medicine far out-number Students in Arts in Colleges circumstanced as the Queen's Colleges are. It was the original function of Universities—never, I trust, to become antiquated—to act as the instructors of all who have occasion for learning, and not merely of the wealthier classes of the community; and Universities must adjust their arrangements to the changed requirements of society, else they will see the modern stream of thought and action flow swiftly past them. It is the power of liberalizing the professions that distinguishes Universities from technical schools; and one of the objects with which the Queen's University and Colleges were established was to extend to professional Students the status and advantages of a University degree. These Bodies fully recognise the principle that liberal culture ought to be the foundation of all the professions, and have constantly endeavoured, so far as has been practicable, to give effect to that principle. Accordingly in their curriculum they have combined with a merely professional education certain studies which tend to correct its one-sidedness and narrowness. Matriculation is preceded by a strict and *bonâ fide* examination—within a limited range, it is true—in English, Greek, Latin, and Mathematics; and every Medical Student, in addition to his strictly professional training, is obliged to pursue the following courses:—Modern Languages, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology—studies which are well suited to infuse a liberal element into special and technical

acquirements, and clearly entitled to take rank in the category of Arts subjects in any comprehensive system of University Education.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS.

The progress and condition of the Library and the Museums will be found described in the Reports of the Professors in whose charge these departments have been placed. (*See Appendix C.*)

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF THE COLLEGE.

In Appendix D will be found a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Parliamentary Grant, and of the Fees and Fines of the College for the year ending March 1877.

Though not immediately connected with the business of the Session it will not be deemed out of place to notice a circumstance of much interest to the College, which occurred in the vacation,—I refer to the visit paid to the College by your Majesty's Representative, the Duke of Marlborough. His Grace was pleased to receive from the Collegiate Body an Address, which had the good fortune to elicit a reply that could not fail to be highly gratifying and encouraging to all who are connected with the Institution. I take leave to subjoin the Address and Answer:—

TO HIS GRACE, JOHN WINSTON, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, K.G., D.C.L.,
LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE—We, the Corporate Body of the Queen's College, Galway, beg to offer to your Grace our respectful congratulations on your arrival in this province, and our dutiful acknowledgments of the honour you have done the Institution to which we belong by your visit of to-day. We are glad to welcome in a College founded by the Queen, not only the Representative of our beloved Sovereign, but a nobleman of illustrious lineage, and distinguished for his services in the cause of education; who, in the short period that has elapsed since his accession to the government of this country, has succeeded in convincing all classes of his desire to promote their common welfare, and of the earnest interest he takes in all those measures and institutions which, by developing the resources, material and intellectual, of the country, are calculated to ensure her real prosperity. Impressed with this conviction we venture to hope that the work done in this Institution will merit your Grace's attention and approbation. Founded to serve as a local centre of literary and scientific culture, and to bring the benefits of a liberal education within the reach of the youth of the west of Ireland, it claims to have given an impulse to educational progress throughout the country, and to have achieved substantial results. In the Queen's University, of which this College is a constituent member, our students, at the annual examinations for degrees and honours, hold no undistinguished place. To the pursuits and occupations of civil life, for which general or professional training is requisite, it has furnished a large number of educated men; while in the various departments of the public service, since the introduction of the competitive system, its success has been conspicuous. We can point with satisfaction to the names of many men to whose talents this College has opened careers; who,

having received their education within these walls, now fill places of trust and importance at home and abroad, bring to the service of the State the qualification of cultivated intellect, and by their zeal and ability confer manifold advantages on the communities amongst which their lots have been cast.

His Grace made the following reply :—

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—I can assure you I fully appreciate the feelings which have prompted you to present me with this address. The deep sentiments of affection for Her Majesty the Queen expressed in it are most gratifying to one who has the honour to represent her in this country. Those sentiments are given utterance by you as the Corporate Body of the College of Galway, and I am confident they are common to every other member of the Queen's University. I can assure you I am deeply gratified with the encouraging report you are able to present to me on the present state of the Galway College. It reflects the highest credit on the successive Presidents and Professors who have laboured in it. They have laboured certainly with little thought of pecuniary gain—for their salaries are not excessive—and with little thought of worldly renown, for their field of operation is less before the public than other more ancient university institutions ; but influenced by a patriotic desire to impart to the youth of Ireland the treasures of science and prepare them for the undertaking of their pathway through the world. And here I cannot pass on without deploring a loss which not only the College of Galway, but University education itself, has sustained by the death of your late talented and lamented President. Difficulties and some misapprehensions have been, perhaps, inseparable from the character and constitution of this College ; but, when I turn to your report, and observe that the number of your students is sensibly increasing ; that they belong to different Christian denominations ; that not only does harmony prevail, but deep and life-long friendships are formed amongst them, and that many of them have won for themselves distinguished positions in their various paths of life—I cannot but feel that those difficulties have been bravely met. It is my earnest hope that you may be encouraged and still further stimulated by this manifest evidence of your success. Lastly, gentlemen, I gratefully recognise the kind expressions with which you allude to me personally. I can truly say that no one can be more interested than I am in the cause of education, and more particularly in the educational establishments of this country, for I am convinced that they must be adapted to all classes, and that while Irishmen are, as a rule, endowed with genius and talent of unusual brilliancy, the future of this country will mainly depend upon the diffusion among them of the blessings of moral and intellectual culture and of scientific attainment. Your labours in this direction will at all times command my ready sympathy and support.

Testified on behalf of the College by your Majesty's most dutiful servant,

THOMAS W. MOFFETT, *President.*

1st February, 1878.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

*Appendix A**Reports of
the Deans
of Resi-
dences.*REPORTS OF THE DEANS OF RESIDENCES FOR THE SESSION
1876-77.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had much satisfaction in the discharge of my duties during the past year.

The attendance of the Students at public worship has been full and regular; and both in my class and in personal intercourse with them, there has been much to gratify me. I have approved, in every instance, of the lodgings selected by those under my supervision.

I beg to report that they are in my judgment an industrious and orderly body of young men.

Your faithful servant,

J. O'SULLIVAN, M.A.,

Dean of Residences, Church of Ireland.

St. Nicholas, February 2, 1878.

Galway, June, 1877.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT,—During the Session 1876-7, there were about fifty Presbyterian Students in attendance.

It affords me pleasure to report that their conduct was in every respect, and both in public and in private, that of gentlemen. There was not, so far as I am aware, a single breach of discipline during the Session.

The attendance at public worship was large and regular. My weekly lecture, in the class-room you were good enough to place at my disposal, was also fairly attended, considering the difficulties which had to be contended with.

The want of suitable lodging-houses still continues to be severely felt among the Students.

I venture, once more, to urge upon the attention of the authorities the necessity of a proper recognition by them of the official status and labours of the Deans of Residences.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. MOORE, B.A.,

Presbyterian Dean of Residences.

The President, Queen's College, Galway.

Galway, 28th January, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—During the past Session I had under my care only one Wesleyan Student, and having good opportunities of observing, I am happy to be able to say his moral character was excellent.

FREDERICK ELLIOTT,

Dean of Residences, Wesleyan Methodist Church.

To the President, Queen's College, Galway.

Appendix A.
Reports of
the Deans
of Resi-
dences.

During the Session of 1876-7 there was only one Student under my care as Dean of Residences. He is a young man of most excellent moral character, a diligent Student, and careful attendant on the ordinances of religion.

J. KYDD,

Dean of Residences, Independent Church.

Galway, 4th February, 1878.

Appendix B.
Reports of
Professors.

APPENDIX B.

REPORTS OF PROFESSORS FOR THE SESSION 1876-77.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

GREEK.

Professors since the opening of the College :—

1849. *W. E. HEARNE, LL.D.

1854. †W. NESBITT, M.A.

1864. D'ARCY W. THOMPSON, M.A.

The course of last Session extended through three terms.

The classes were three in number :—

I. Honor Class, second year. II. Honor Class, first year. III. Pass Class, first year.

The subjects read with the Honor Class, second year, were: The Odyssey of Homer, Books 1-6 (inclusive); the Hippolytus of Euripides; the 8th Book of Herodotus; and Demosthenes c. Midiam.

The subjects read with the Honor Class, first year, were: Iliad, Books xvi., xviii., xxii., xxiii.; the Bacchae of Euripides; the Antigone of Sophocles; the Prometheus Vincetus of Aeschylus; and the Third Book of Thucydides.

The subjects read with the Pass Class, first year, were: The Anabasis of Xenophon, Book iv.; and the Hippolytus of Euripides.

Three lectures weekly, on alternate days, are given to each class. At each lecture, in addition to the preparation of some set portion of an author, a written exercise is required from each student. The method of teaching is partly tutorial, partly professorial; the former method prevailing.

The total number of students attending the classes was 24. They were all matriculated.

The total number of Lectures given to all the classes was 192.

The average attendance of all the classes was close upon 77 per cent.

D'ARCY W. THOMPSON.

LATIN.

Professors since the opening of the College :—

1849. †WILLIAM NESBITT, M.A.

1854. RICHARD B. BAGLEY, M.A.

1869. THOMAS MAGUIRE, LL.D.

Queen's College, Galway; January 21, 1878.

Twenty-seven Students attended my classes in Latin during the Session of 1876-7. I delivered 183 Lectures in the principal authors.

* Warden and Dean of the Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne.

† Professor of Latin in Queen's College, Belfast.

During the Trinity Term my duties were discharged by deputy (Professor Thompson) appointed by the Council. The conduct of my pupils was most exemplary.

Appendix B
Reports of
Professors.

THOMAS MAGUIRE, LL.D., Prof. Latin.

MATHEMATICS.

Professors since the opening of the College:—

1849. *JOHN MULCAHY, LL.D.

1853. GEORGE JOHNSTON ALLMAN, LL.D.

According to the regulations of the Queen's University all students in the Faculty of Arts are required to attend a course of Mathematics during the first session; in the second session, Mathematics (second course) forms one of four courses, out of which students are required to select two; third year's students may substitute an attendance on an Honor Course of Mathematics for one of the courses set down for study the third session.

All students in the department of Engineering are required to attend the courses of Mathematics during the first and second sessions.

On entering, students are required to pass an examination in Arithmetic; Algebra, as far as Simple Equations; and the First and Second Books of the Elements of Euclid.

The course for Science Scholarship of the first year includes the first Six Books of Euclid; Algebra, as far as the Binomial Theorem; and Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles. The candidates for these scholarships are generally well prepared in this course.

For this reason two courses of Mathematics are provided for students of the first year, the higher course being attended also by the Pass Students of the second year, and the Professor gives four courses of lectures extending over three terms.

In the session 1876-7, the subjects of lecture, the number of lectures delivered, and the number of students attending the lectures in each of these four courses were as follows:—

I. Subjects of lecture:—

Theory of Arithmetic; Elements of Algebra; Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

Number of lectures, . . . 65

Number of students, . . . 26 (of first year).

II. Subjects of lecture:—

Elements of Solid Geometry, including the measure of prisms, pyramids, and the three round bodies; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Nature, and Simple Transformations, of Algebraical Equations, Solution of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations; Analytic Geometry, Discussion of the Equations of the Straight Line and Circle.

Number of lectures, . . . 43

Number of students, . . . 14 (12 of first year, and 2 of second year).

III. Subjects of lecture:—

Analytic Geometry, including the Discussion of the Equation of the second degree, and the properties of Conic Sections; Differential and Integral Calculus.

Number of lectures, . . . 65

Number of students, . . . 9 (8 of second year, and 1 of third year).

* Author of Principles of Modern Geometry, Dublin, 1832.

Appendix B.
Reports of
Professors.

IV. Subjects of lecture :—

Analytic Geometry, of three dimensions ; Differential Equations.

Number of lectures, 21

Number of students, 1 (of third year).

Total number of lectures delivered, 193

Total number of students in attendance, 35

GEORGE J. ALLMAN, LL.D.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Professors since the opening of the College :—

1849. *MORGAN W. CROFTON, B.A., F.R.S.

1852. †GEORGE J. STONEY, M.A., F.R.S.

1857. ARTHUR H. CURTIS, LL.D.

Queen's College, Galway, January 18th, 1878.

During the Session 1876-7 I delivered three courses of Lectures in Mixed Mathematics, two in Experimental Physics, and one in Applied Natural Philosophy. The total number of Lectures delivered by me during the Session was 263, and the number of Students attending sixty-nine.

I cannot speak too highly of the regularity and attention of the Students attending my Lectures.

ARTHUR HILL CURTIS, LL.D.,

Professor of Natural Philosophy.

HISTORY, ENGLISH LITERATURE, and MENTAL SCIENCE.

Professors of History and English Literature since the opening of the College :—

1849. EDWARD BERWICK, B.A.

1850. VERY REV. J. P. O'TOOLE.

1852. JOSEPH O'LEARY, B.A.

1864. T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D.

LOGIC and METAPHYSICS.

1840. T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D.

By the Charter of 1863, the Chair of History and English Literature was combined with that of Mental Science.

I. THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASS.

This Class is attended by Students in Arts of the First Year. The prescribed Lectures were delivered in the Second Term of the Session ; additional (voluntary) Lectures being given in the Third Term.

During the Session 1876-7, the Students went through the following course of reading :—Johnson's *Vanity of Human Wishes* ; Gray's *Elegy and Bard* ; Goldsmith's *Traveller and Deserted Village* ; Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner* ; and Macaulay's *Essays on Clive and Hastings*.

The Grammatical, Literary, and Biographical details were discussed by means of *read voce* questions and answers.

In the course of Lectures a view was given of the main facts in the history and growth of the English Language ; attention was also paid to Composition.

Number of Students in Class, 21

Number of Lectures, 28

* Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.
† Secretary of the Queen's University.

II. THE LOGIC CLASS.

Appendix B.

This Class is attended by Students in Arts of the Second Year. The prescribed Lectures were delivered in the Second Term of the Session; additional Lectures being given in the Third Term.

Fowler's *Deductive Logic*, with the relative parts of *Jerons' Lessons on Logic*, will indicate the nature and limits of the course. Constant references were made to the treatises of Aldrich, Spalding, Thomson, &c.

III. THE HIGHER LOGIC CLASS.

This Class is attended by those Students in Arts of the Third Year who desire to prosecute more fully Logical studies—especially those who intend to offer Logic as one of their courses at the Degree Examination.

The course of Lectures included a discussion of the *New Analytic*, the *Logic of Induction* and its *Subsidiary Operations*, &c. The Logical works of Hamilton, Mill, and Bain, were largely used.

Number of Students in the Logic Classes, . . . 12

Number of Lectures, 77

IV. ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.*

In this department (as in those of Higher Logic, History, and Metaphysics) the Class is attended by Students of the Third Year, and the Lectures are delivered in the First and Second Terms; a voluntary course being added in the Third Term.

During the Session 1876-7, in addition to Lectures, more or less formal, on the successive movements of our Literature, and on the lives and writings of the more eminent or representative Poets and Prose-writers of each period, the Class went through the following course of critical reading:—Chaucer's Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*; Shakspere's *Hamlet* and *Julius Cæsar*; Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Books I. and II.; Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*; Johnson's *Lives of Milton* and *Dryden*; Burke's *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents*, and two Speeches on America.

Number of Students, 6

Number of Lectures, 43

V. HISTORY.*

The course included the history of Great Britain and Ireland from the accession of the House of Stuart to 1830, and of France for the same period.

A summary view was given of the nature, uses, and general divisions of History and the method of studying it; of public events and transactions, and the general progress of society; while special attention was bestowed on Constitutional and Legal History.

Constant references were made to the Histories of Hume, Lingard, Macaulay, Hallam, Dyer, Creasy, Erskine May, Green, and other works, which are accessible in the Library.

Number of Students, 7

Number of Lectures, 50

VI. METAPHYSICS.*

The course included discussions on the principles of Psychological and Metaphysical science, with a critical review of the principal Philosophical systems from Descartes to the present time. Sir William Hamilton's

* In the Third Session Students are allowed, under special conditions (see University Calendar), to substitute certain other courses of Lectures for those in English Language and Literature, History, and Metaphysics.

Appendix B. Lectures, and Notes and Dissertations on Reid, and Ueberweg's History of Philosophy were largely used; constant references being made to other Reports of Professors. standard works.

Number of Students,	.	.	.	.	3
Number of Lectures,	.	.	.	.	48

The Professor cannot but commend the industry and attention of the Students generally; he very seldom found it necessary to urge them to greater exertions. At the Examinations at the close of the Session, the answering of not a few was excellent, while he had not occasion to censure the preparation of any. Still more important, he thinks, than any special acquisition of knowledge was the habit of diligent and conscientious study, which he can testify many of the Students exemplified

T. W. MOFFETT, LL.D.

CHEMISTRY.

Professors since the opening of the College:—

1849. EDMUND RONALDS, PH.D.

1856. THOMAS H. ROWNEY, PH.D.

Queen's College, Galway, January 23, 1878.

SIR,—In the general class of chemistry the number of students attending the lectures was 54, and the total number of lectures delivered was 70. In the class for practical chemistry 32 students attended. Owing to the want of sufficient accommodation in the laboratory for so many students, 2 classes had to be formed, and 29 lectures to each class were given, making a total of 58 lectures.

THOMAS H. ROWNEY, PH.D.,

Professor of Chemistry.

To the President, Queen's College, Galway.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

1849. WILLIAM KING, D.Sc.

January 20th, 1878.

Sixty-one Lectures were delivered.

The class consisted of one Engineering Student of the Third Year, two Arts Students, and one Non-Matriculated Student.

The conduct of the Students was unexceptionally good; and their attendance on lectures most satisfactory.

Each of the Arts Students and the Engineering Student answered so well at the Sessional Examination as to gain a prize.

WILLIAM KING, D.Sc.

NATURAL HISTORY.

1849. A. G. MELVILLE, M.D.

Queen's College, Galway, January 24th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—Nothing worthy of special notice has taken place since the date of last report.

There has been, however, an increase in the number of the Students this Session; and I trust that there will be no falling off during the short period in which I am likely to retain the chair.

Several important additions have been made to the Natural History Department of the Library; and, thanks to the exertion of the present Librarian, all the periodicals have been completed and bound.

I willingly bear my testimony to the continued good conduct of the Students to my class.

I am your obedient servant,

A. G. MELVILLE, M.D.

To the President, Queen's College, Galway.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Professors since the opening of the College:—

1849. AUGUSTUS BENSBRACH, M.D.

1868. CHARLES GEISLER, PH.D.

The first term of the first Session is exclusively devoted to the Grammar of the Languages. Otto's French and German Conversational Grammars are used. The outlines and essential features of the Languages are so far dwelt upon that, with the help of exercises made at home, such a progress is achieved as to be able at the commencement of the second term to enter upon a critical reading of easy prose extracts from classical writers. Towards the end of the Second, and during the Third Term, some tragedy or comedy is translated and analyzed, both with regard to literary merits and to idiomatical peculiarities. Thus, "Zopf und Schwert," by Gutzkow, "L'Honneur et l'Argent," by Ponsard, "Bertrand et Raton, ou l'Art de Conspirer," by Scribe, were read. Occasionally also the most striking etymologies, phonetical changes, and the historic variations of meaning are pointed out.

During the second Session a special course of Lectures is devoted to Syntax, and constantly translations are made from easy modern English historians, especially with a view to becoming conversant with idiomatical phraseology and the niceties of Syntax. The text-books read during the past Session were: "William Tell," by Schiller, German Lyric by Buchheim, "Morceaux Choisis pour la Classe de Rhétorique," by Pellissier. Also occasional Lectures on Literature were given.

There were no third year's class and no Italian class formed during the past Session.

CHARLES GEISLER, PH.D.

To the President of Queen's College, Galway.

LECTURES ON SANSKRIT LANGUAGE.

The Professor of Modern Language is also, by permission of the Council of the College, entitled to deliver Lectures on the Sanskrit Language. There was, however, no class formed during the past session.

CHARLES GEISLER, PH.D.

To the President of Queen's College, Galway.

JURISPRUDENCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Professors since the opening of the College:—

1849. DENIS C. HERON, LL.D., Q.C.

1859. JOHN E. CAIRNES, M.A.

1870. WILLIAM LUFTON, M.A.

1876. ROBERT DONNELL, M.A.

I have had the greatest satisfaction with the conduct and progress of the Students attending my several classes. Their diligence and attention

Appendix B. could not be surpassed. I had no occasion to impose any fine on, or even to address a reprimand to, any of my Students. In the Political Economy Class I introduced the writing of essays, and with satisfactory results. One of the students of this class distinguished himself very highly in this subject at the University Examinations in October, 1877.

Reports of
Professors.

R. DONNELL, M.A.

ENGLISH LAW.

Professors since the opening of the College :—

1849. *HUGH LAW, B.A., Q.C.

1858. W. B. CAMPION, B.A., Q.C.

January 19, 1878.

In the department of English Law the conduct and attention of the Students were, during this Session, satisfactory ; and they made a reasonable progress in the courses prescribed by the College, the legal education in which is well adapted for professional purposes, and as a preparatory course for competitive examinations in London and Dublin.

W. BENNETT CAMPION.

ANATOMY and PHYSIOLOGY.

Professors since the opening of the College :—

1849. †CHARLES CROKER-KING, M.D., M.R.I.A.

1863. JOHN CLELAND, M.D., F.R.S.

The numbers attending these classes have again been larger than in any preceding year ; there having been ninety-eight pupils in Practical Anatomy, and fifty-two in Physiology. These numbers must afford to the most sceptical a convincing proof of the existence of a healthy and thriving School of Anatomy in this College ; and on this undeniable success may well be founded a claim that such support be not withheld, as is required to place the practical instruction available to Medical Students on a proper footing. Last year, in my capacity as a Clinical teacher, I called attention to this subject in terms not stronger than the circumstances appeared to warrant ; and I am still of opinion that, to do justice to the Medical School of Galway, it is first of all important that the Clinical teachers should be under the control of the College, and liable to dismissal from their hospital appointments for faults connected with their teaching ; and that every case in the county infirmary and workhouse and fever hospitals ought, for purposes of tuition, to be under the care of teachers thus controlled.

JOHN CLELAND, M.D.

PRACTICE of MEDICINE.

1849. NICHOLAS COLAHAN, M.D.

Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine were delivered on three days in each week during the medical session of 1876-77. In addition to the lectures, morbid specimens and plates further illustrating the subjects were laid before the students.

Of the students the Professor is much gratified to be in a position to speak in the highest terms both as to their attendance and conduct.

* P.C., M.P. co. Londonderry ; some time Attorney-General for Ireland.

† Medical Commissioner, Local Government Board.

The excellent answering at the weekly examinations proved that the students approached the study of the important subject of Practical Medicine in real earnest, and augurs well for their future success.

Appendix B.
—
Reports of Professors.

N. COLAHAN, M.D., Professor.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

1849. JAMES V. BROWNE, M.D.

Three Lectures are delivered weekly, which are continued during the Medical Session, comprising the whole subject of Theory and Practice of Surgery, in addition to which clinical Lectures on Surgery are delivered, and operations performed. The Professor has great reason to be pleased with the Class, whose demeanour and attention are most excellent.

J. V. BROWNE, M.D.

MIDWIFERY.

1849. RICHARD DOHERTY, M.D.

1876. RICHARD J. KINKEAD, B.A., M.D.

January 17, 1878.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that lectures on Midwifery, and the diseases peculiar to women, were delivered; the former on two days, the latter on one day, in each week during the Medical Session of 1876-77.

The Students were regular in their attendance, and exceedingly well behaved and attentive.

The extent of the subjects to be taught and their practical importance renders it impossible to do justice to either in one course of lectures.

I have since my appointment, carefully gone through the Museum attached to this department, and have rearranged the specimens and models, and completed the catalogue. A supply of diagrams and a good phantom, on which to demonstrate obstetrical operations, are absolutely needful.

To develop the usefulness of the Museums, and to keep them in a state of efficiency, it would be advisable to obtain the services of some competent person who would take care of the specimens and make new preparations, and whose presence would enable the Students to have free access to them at all times during College hours.

As one of the Clinical teachers, I feel bound to record my conviction that it is absolutely essential for the well-being of the school that steps should be taken to place hospital accommodation at the disposal of the College.

I have no doubt but that the attendance of Students would largely increase, and that they would remain for the full medical curriculum, if they were not obliged to seek in Dublin the facilities for Clinical instruction, which the College cannot afford them here.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

R. J. KINKEAD, A.B., M.D., Dub.

MATERIA MEDICA AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

Professors since the opening of the College:—

1849. SIMON M'COY, F.R.C.S.I.

1873. J. P. PYE, M.D., M.CH.

26th January, 1878.

During the Session 1876-7 thirty-three Students attended the class of

Appendix B. Materia Medica, and nine that of Medical Jurisprudence. Lectures were delivered on three days in each week; during the entire Session in Materia Medica, in Medical Jurisprudence, for two terms only.

Reports of Professors.

The conduct of the Students was in every respect satisfactory.

J. P. PYE, M.D.,
Professor of Materia Medica,
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Professors since the opening of the College :—

1849. W. B. BLOOD, B.A.

1860. EDWARD TOWNSEND, M.A., C.E.

The Engineering School consists of three classes, and the course of instruction extends over a period of three years.

The year, or Session, consists of three terms, and each class receives six lectures per week during each term, three of which are given to office work.

The Drawing School is open from ten to five every day in the week, so that ample opportunity is afforded to students for the work executed in that department.

Students of the second and third years are taken out for Field Operations, such as the Making of Sections, and Surveys, the Measurements of Heights, the laying out of Railway Curves, and other work calculated to familiarize them with the use of the level, theodolite, and sextant.

The number of lectures given in the above Session was 211.

Of these 56 were given to students of the first year, 54 to students of the second, 50 to students of the third, and 51 to office work. The last Course was attended by the three classes simultaneously.

The conduct of the students was good, and the attendance regular.

The following constitute the principal subjects of study in each year :—

First Year.—Curves, Scales, Descriptive Geometry and Projections, Isometric Drawing, Perspective Drawing, and Shadows.

Second Year.—Construction, Adjustment and Manipulation of Instruments; Surveying, Levelling, Mapping, Mensuration of Earthwork, Railway Curves, Descriptive and Constructive Architecture.

Third Year.—Nature, Property, and Strength of Materials; Stresses in Girders, Roofs, and other structures; the construction of Iron, Timber, and Stone Bridges; Roads and Railways, Hydraulics, Supply of Water to, and Drainage of, Towns, Pumping Engines, Parallel Motion, Link Motion, and the Locomotive Engine.

In the study of the above Subjects, the following text-books are recommended :—

First Year.—Treatises on Descriptive Geometry, by Hall, Heather, De Fourcy, and Leroy, "The Carpenter's Assistant," and the "Engineer and Machinist's Drawing Book."

Second Year.—Rankine's "Manual of Civil Engineering," Simms on the Adjustments of Instruments, Heather on Instruments, Williams' "Practical Geodesy," Sir John Macneill's Tables, Bidder's Tables, "History of Architecture," by Ferguson, 3 vols., Rickman's "Gothic Architecture," "The Oxford Glossary," Aikin on the Doric Order, Stuart and Revett's "Antiquities of Greece."

Third Year.—Rankine on the Steam Engine, Rankine's "Prime

Movers," Zeuner's "Valve Gear," Clarke on the Locomotive, Reid on the Manufacture of Portland Cement, Reid on Lines, Rankine's "Manual of Civil Engineering," Stoney on Strains, Humber on Iron Bridges, Downing's "Hydraulics," Neville's "Hydraulics," Beardmore's "Hydraulic Tables," Latham's "Sanitary Engineering," "History and Manufacture of Iron," by Fairbairn. Papers in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers, London and Ireland, and in the Transactions of the Society of Engineers.

Appendix B.
Reports of
Professors.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, M.A.

APPENDIX C.

Appendix C.

THE LIBRARY.

Queen's College, January 24, 1878.

I entered upon my duties as Acting-Librarian at the commencement of last year.

The printed catalogues were then two in number, the latter of which had been printed in 1871.

The entries for the intervening years, then in manuscript, were printed under my superintendence, and now form a third separate volume.

The entries in all three volumes are arranged alphabetically.

Printed slips are posted in the Library, in which the titles of books, not contained in the three volumes, are entered in the order of date of purchase. These entries bring forward the printed lists down to the date of December 1st, 1877.

In the meanwhile I am engaged in the compilation of a Departmental Catalogue, which I trust to have completed before the commencement of the Session 1878-9. When this Catalogue is completed, and the books are re-arranged in accordance with the divisions therein made into departments and sections of departments, it will be a task involving comparatively little labour for the Library Committee to report from time to time, with any amount of accuracy and circumstantiality, upon any portion or portions of the Library.

I may as well add that the very great and altogether unusual expenses incurred in binding during the last two years have not only improved the general appearance of the Library, but have rendered available for immediate use a great amount of material that in past years was practically, at least to a very great extent, useless.

The number of volumes added to the Library in 1877 was 483, making the sum total of books in the Library somewhat over 18,000.

D'ARCY W. THOMPSON, M.A.,

Acting-Librarian.

THE MUSEUMS.

Queen's College, Galway.

The Museum of Natural History has, through the restoration of the original grant, been increased by a large series of osteological preparations, and this year I trust to be able to add some invertebrate specimens—in fact to fill up all the space available for public exhibition. There is a limit to the accumulation of specimens so far as teaching necessities are concerned.

A. G. MELVILLE, M.D.,

Professor of Natural History.

Appendix C

REPORT of the PROFESSOR of MINERALOGY and GEOLOGY on the condition of the MUSEUM under his charge.

Since the last report was sent in to the Council, the Geological Museum has received several important additions. A number of valuable minerals have been purchased, also several fossils and rock specimens. These, for the most part, are catalogued and arranged in the cases.

A favourable opportunity of obtaining a large and nearly complete specimen of the extinct Marine Lizard, *Plesiosaurus Dolichodeirus*, having offered itself, it was purchased at a comparatively moderate price. After considerable labour the specimen was cased in a frame, and it is now placed against the end wall of the Museum, out of the way of all danger, where it forms a conspicuous and striking object. A plaster-cast of another Marine Lizard, *Moscosaurus*, purchased about the same time, has also been fixed against the same wall in a similarly favourable situation.

A Geological model of the south-east of England has been purchased; it is now protected by a glazed case; and has been placed in a convenient situation against one of the walls.

A large relief Globe, purchased in Germany, is a valuable addition for Class purposes, vividly illustrating some of the most striking phenomena of Physical Geography.

I have nothing to mention respecting any loss of, or damage to, specimens in the general collections that has occurred since the last report was written.

WILLIAM KING, D.Sc.,

Professor of Mineralogy and Geology.

Queen's College, Galway,

February 7, 1878.

Appendix D.

APPENDIX D.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ADDITIONAL PARLIAMENTARY GRANT of £1,600, for MAINTENANCE of the COLLEGE, and of the COLLEGE FEES and FINES, for the year ending 31st March, 1877.

1876. April 1, 1877.	Dr.	RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
March 31,	To Balance,		734 8 1	
	„ Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services during the year ending this date,		1,600 0 0	
	Total,			2,334 8 1

CR.

EXPENDITURE

From 1st April, 1876, to 31st March, 1877.

1. Library—

Ancient and Modern Languages, &c.,	538 6 2
Mathematical and Physical Sciences,	99 16 8
Natural Sciences,	149 12 6
Engineering,	7 13 4
Medical Sciences,	98 0 10
Mental and Legal Sciences,	36 14 11
Binding,	234 0 1
	964 5 8

EXPENDITURE—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Appendix D
2. Apparatus, Diagrams, Materials for Laboratory, &c.—							
Chemical Laboratory,	32	10	9				
Physical Cabinet,	106	16	0				
Engineering—Diagrams, &c.,	14	4	1				
Medical Faculty—Apparatus, &c.,	28	0	9				
				241	11	7	
3. Natural History and other Museums (Purchased Specimens, Labels, &c.),				120	12	7	
4. Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,				172	18	4	
5. Heating and Lighting,				179	10	7	
6. Botanic Garden and Maintenance of College Grounds, (Wages, &c.),				112	2	7	
7. Miscellaneous Expenditure (Porters' Clothing, Water Supply, Postage, &c.),				121	18	2	
Total,				1,372	3	4	
1877.							
March 31, Balance unexpended,				351	4	9	
Total,				2,324	8	1	

FEES AND FINES.

	Dr.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1876.	To Balance unexpended,					209	16	11
April 1, 1877.								
March 31, „ College Fees from Students, from 1st April, 1876, to date, viz.:								
		£	s.	d.				
	88 at 10s.	44	10	0				
	110 at 5s.	27	10	0				
	Fine,	6	12	6				
	Certificates,	3	0	0				
					80	12	6	
Total,					389	9	6	
1877.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
March 31, Cr. By payments from 1st April, 1876, to date, viz.:								
	Stipend to Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence,	50	0	0				
	Examiner in Political Economy,	5	0	0				
	Watchman,	6	11	0				
	Cleaning purposes,	4	10	0				
					85	1	0	
„ Balance unexpended,					515	6	5	
Total,					389	9	5	

The Accounts of the College up to 31st March, 1877, have been examined and found correct by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

GEORGE J. ALLMAN, LL.D., *Bursar.*

APPENDIX E.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

1878-9.

DAYS AND HOURS OF MATRICULATION AND SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS,
OCTOBER, 1878.

DAYS.	HOURS.	FIRST YEAR.	SECOND YEAR.	THIRD YEAR.	SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.
Tuesday, 16th Oct.	10-5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.	
Wednesday, 16th Oct.	10-5		Supplementary Examinations.	Supplementary Examinations.	
Thursday, 17th Oct.	10-1		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Engin. Schol.—Chem.		Chemistry.
	2-5		Lit. Schol.—Greek.		
Friday, 18th Oct.	10-1	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.		
	2-5	Matriculation.	Lit. Schol.—English. Eng. Schol.—Geom. Draw., &c.		
Saturday, 19th Oct.	10-1		Lit. Schol.—Latin. Med. Schol.—Nat. Hist.		Natural History.
	2-5		Lit. Schol.—Greek. Med. Schol.—Nat. Hist.		
Monday, 21st Oct.	10-1	Lit. } Schol.— Med. } English.	Med. } Schol.—Med. Lang. Eng. } Lit.	Engin. Schol.— Engin.	French & German.
	2-5	Lit. } Schol.— Med. } Greek.		Engin. Schol.— Engin.	Metaphysics.
Tuesday, 22nd Oct.	10-1	Lit. } Schol.— Med. } Latin.	Med. Schol.—Chem.		English Language.
	2-5	Lit. } Schol.— Med. } Greek.			Hebrew & Science.
Wednesday, 23rd Oct.	10-1	Lit. } Schol.— Med. } Latin.	Med. Schol.—Nat. Phil.	Engin. Schol.— Nat. Phil.	Natural Philosophy.
	2-5	Science } Schol.— Med. } Arithm. Engin. }	Science } Schol.—Math. Engin. }	Engin. Schol.— Nat. Phil.	Modern History.
Thursday, 24th Oct.	10-1	Science } Schol.— Med. } Geom.* Engin. }	Science } Schol.—Math. Med. Schol.—Anat.	Engin. Schol.— Math.	Mathematics.
	2-5	Science } Schol.— Med. } Alg. & Engin. } Trig.	Med. Schol.—Anat.	Engin. Schol.— Math.	

The Examinations for Senior Scholarships in Arts will commence on Thursday, the 17th October, with the exception of that in the Greek and Latin languages, which will be held at the close of the first Term.

The Examination for the Third and Fourth Year Scholarships in Medicine will commence on Thursday, the 18th October.

Arrangements will be made for holding the Examinations for Law Scholarships early in December.

* The University Prizes in Geometry will be decided on this paper, which will be also taken into account in deciding the First Year's Science Scholarships.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.—FOUNDED DECEMBER 30, 1845.

Appendix E.
Regulations
of the
College.

THIS College is a Corporation, founded by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of Ireland, under the name and style of the "President and Professors of Queen's College, Galway."

The general government and administration of the College under the Statutes, and in cases not provided for by the Statutes, is vested in a Council consisting of the President, and six Professors elected by the Corporate Body.

VISITORS.

His Grace the Lord Primate.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Right Honorable the Chief Secretary for Ireland.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Tuam.
The Most Reverend Archbishop M'Hale.
The Right Honorable Mr. Justice FitzGerald.
The Right Honorable the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
The Rev. the Moderator of the General Assembly.
The President of the College of Physicians.
The President of the Royal College of Surgeons.

PRESIDENT.

THOMAS W. MOFFETT, LL.D.

COUNCIL.—1877-78.

The President.	D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.
Thomas Maguire, LL.D.	George J. Allman, LL.D.
Joseph P. Fyfe, M.D.	Thomas H. Rowney, Ph.D.
James V. Browne, M.D.	

PROFESSORS.

Greek,	D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.
Latin,	Thomas Maguire, LL.D.
Mathematics,	George Johnston Allman, LL.D.
Natural Philosophy,	Arthur Hill Curtis, LL.D.
History, English Literature, and Mental Science,	Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.
Chemistry,	Thomas H. Rowney, Ph.D.
Natural History,	Alexander G. Melville, M.D. Edin., M.Sc. Eng.
Mineralogy and Geology,	Wm. King, D. Sc.
Modern Languages,	Charles Gelsler, Ph.D.
Jurisprud. and Polit. Econ.	Robert Donnell, M.A.
English Law,	William B. Campion, Q.C.
Anatomy and Physiology,	Joseph P. Fyfe, M.D.
Practice of Medicine,	Nicholas Colahan, M.D.
Practice of Surgery,	James V. Browne, M.D., LL.C.S.I.
Maternal Medicine,	Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D., M.Ch.
Midwifery,	Richard John Kinkaid, B.A., M.D.
Civil Engineering,	Edward Townsend, M.A.
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence,	Richard John Kinkaid, B.A., M.D.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Arthur Hill Curtis, LL.D.,	Registrar.
George J. Allman, LL.D.,	Bursar.
D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.,	Acting Librarian.

ORDERS OF RESIDENCE.

Church of Ireland,	Rev. James O'Sullivan, M.A.
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland,	Rev. J. C. Moore, B.A.
Wesleyan Methodist Church,	Rev. F. Elliott.
Independent Church,	Rev. John Kydd.

*Appendix B.**Regulations
of the
College.*

THE COLLEGE SESSION.

The College Session commences on the third Tuesday in October, and, in the Faculty of Arts and the School of Engineering, continues until the second Saturday in June; it is divided into three Terms.

The First Term of the Session 1877-8 commenced on Tuesday, October 16, and ended on December 23, 1877.

The Second Term commenced on January 7, and ends on April 13, 1878.

The Third Term commences on April 20, and ends on June 8, 1878.

The First Term of the Session 1878-9 will commence on Tuesday, October 15, and end on Saturday, December 21, 1878.

In the Faculties of Law and Medicine the Session terminates at the end of April.

STUDENTS.

Students are either Matriculated, or Non-Matriculated.

Matriculated Students are required to pass an Entrance (or Matriculation) Examination, and to pursue fixed courses of study.

Non-Matriculated Students are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors, without being required to pass the Matriculation, or any other, Examination.*

MATRICULATION.

Candidates for Degrees or Diplomas in the Queen's University, or for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, in Queen's College, Galway, are required to pass a Matriculation Examination.

Students are admitted by examination to Matriculation in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and in the School of Engineering. In each Faculty and School special courses are prescribed for examination.†

The Matriculation Examination is held at the commencement of the first Term of each Session; but additional Matriculation Examinations are held before the close of the Term.

The last Matriculation Examination for Students in the Faculty of Medicine is held on the 16th of November.

Each candidate, before being admitted to the Matriculation Examination, is required to pay to the Bursar the Matriculation and College fee of ten shillings. This fee will not be returned to students who may fail to pass the Examination; but such students may present themselves at any subsequent Examination without any additional payment.

Candidates for Matriculation are required, having previously paid the Matriculation and College Fee, to appear in the Registrar's office not later than ten o'clock on the day of the Matriculation Examination, for the purpose of entering their names on the College books.

A fee of £2 is chargeable on official certificates signed by the Registrar that candidates have passed the Matriculation Examination; but such certificates are not required for Students attending Lectures in the College, or proceeding to the Queen's University.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Attendance upon Lectures is strictly prescribed to all Matriculated Students.

All Students shall pay the College Fee, and their Class Fees, to the Bursar, and enter their names with the Registrar, before they are admitted to the classes of the several Professors.

The Registrar shall furnish to the Professors, before the commencement of Lectures in each Term, the rolls of their several classes, and from time to time such names as shall be afterwards entered with him.

* For further particulars of the status and privileges of Non-Matriculated Students, vide p. 33.

† Vide pp. 35, 41, 47, 51.

Attendance on Lectures includes preparation for Lectures; and it is competent for a Professor, who, on any occasion, is not satisfied with the preparation of a Student, to refuse him credit for attendance.

Attendance upon Courses of Lectures in the Faculty of Arts is recognised in cases where Students pass to a different Faculty or School.

In case of absence arising from illness, or other unavoidable cause, the Student is required to lodge with the Registrar, immediately on recommencing his attendance, a letter or certificate explaining his absence to be laid before the Council.

Appendix B.
—
Regulations of the College.

EXAMINATIONS.

A General Sessional Examination is held at the close of each Session in the subjects upon which Lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Supplementary Examination on the same subjects at the commencement of the following Session.

Every Matriculated Student in the Faculties of Arts and Law, and in the School of Engineering, must pass either the General, or the Supplementary, Examination, before his name can be entered on the College Register as having completed the Session; and no Student in these Faculties and Schools can be permitted to enter upon the Course of the succeeding year until he has so completed the previous Session.

No Student is admitted to the Sessional, or the Supplementary, Examination, who has not kept the Courses of Lectures prescribed to Students of his class and standing.*

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Forty-six Junior and eight Senior Scholarships have been founded in the College.

Of the Junior Scholarships†—

Thirty, of the value of £24 each, are tenable by Students pursuing the Course prescribed for the Degree of B.A.

Three, of the value of £30 each, by Students pursuing the Course for the Diploma of Elementary Law and the Degree of LL.B.

Eight, of the value of £25 each, by Students pursuing the Course for the Degree of M.D.

Five, of the value of £20 each, by Students pursuing the Course for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

The Examinations for Junior Scholarships are held at the commencement of the First Term of the Session.

No Student is allowed to become a Candidate for a Junior Scholarship until he has paid the College Fee and one-half of the Class Fees for the current Session.

No Student is permitted to present himself as a Candidate for a Senior Scholarship who has not entered his name with the Registrar, and paid the College Fee to the Bursar.

All Senior Scholars in Arts are required to be in attendance in the College during their period of office.

Junior Scholars in any Faculty are exempted from the payment of one half of the Class Fees for the courses prescribed to Students of their faculty and standing‡.

No Student is allowed to compete for a Junior Scholarship in any Course substantially the same as that in which he has already held a Scholarship or Exhibition.

No Scholarship will in any case be awarded, unless the Candidates are, in the opinion of the Examiners, sufficiently qualified in the prescribed courses.

* For University Examinations, see the "University Regulations."

† For the distribution of these Scholarships, the subjects of Examination, and the conditions upon which they are held, vide pp. 38, 42, 48, 54.

‡ This exemption does not extend to the Honor Lectures of the third year, or to any course attended by them out of the order of studies laid down in the Curriculum, or to the course of Medical Jurisprudence.

Appendix E.

Regulations
of the
College.

EXHIBITIONS.

The College is empowered to award Exhibitions, varying in value from £12 to £20, at the same Examinations as the Scholarships, and to be held upon the same terms.

Exhibitioners are required to pay the whole amount of the Class Fees for the Session.

No Student is allowed to compete for an Exhibition in any course substantially the same as that in which he has already held a Scholarship or Exhibition.

All Junior Scholars and Exhibitioners are required to attend lectures, and pass the Sessional Examinations during their year of office.

PRIZES.

The College is empowered to award Prizes, by examination, at the close of the Session, to the most distinguished answerers in the several courses of study pursued during the Session.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry,* have been founded in the College, to be awarded annually at entrance:—first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books; first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All Candidates for Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, must have passed the Matriculation Examination in the Faculty or School to which the Scholarships, Exhibitions, or Prizes, are attached.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Non-Matriculated Students are those who are permitted to attend the Lectures of any of the Professors without being required to pass the Matriculation, or any other, examination. They are required to pay to the Bursar the regulated Fees for the Classes proposed to be attended, and to sign an engagement to observe order and discipline in the College. They are not entitled to compete for Scholarships or other Collegiate distinctions.

During the term of their attendance on College Lectures they are admitted to read in the Library; and, on payment of a deposit of £1, are permitted to take out two volumes on loan, under the same regulations as Matriculated Students.

Every Non-Matriculated Student must pay his Class Fees to the Bursar before his name can be entered on the rolls of the several Classes.

STUDENTS OF OTHER UNIVERSITIES.

Any Student who shall have pursued part of his Collegiate Studies in any one of the Queen's Colleges, or in any University capable of granting Degrees in the several Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, and any Legal, or Medical, Student, who shall have pursued part of his Legal, or Medical, Studies under teachers recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, on passing such Examinations, and fulfilling such other conditions as the Council shall prescribe, may take corresponding rank in this College; and also may compete for Scholarships or other Prizes of the corresponding year, provided he shall not hold at the same time a Scholarship or other office of emolument in any other University, College, or Medical School.

* Candidates are recommended to read McDowell's Exercises on Euclid and in Modern Geometry (Cambridge: Deighton, Bell, and Co., 1863), from beginning to page 159.

FEES.

The College Fees payable by Matriculated Students are 10s. at the commencement of the first year, and 5s. at the commencement of each subsequent year.

The Fees, payable by Students, whether Matriculated or Non-Matriculated, to the several Professors for attendance on the several Pass Courses of Lectures or instruction, are £1 for each Course extending over one Term only, and £2 for each Course extending over more than one Term of a Session, when attended for the first time, and £1 for each re-attendance on the same.

This rule applies in all cases except the following:—

The Fee payable for the Course of Anatomy and Physiology is £3, when attended for the first time, and £2 for every subsequent attendance; and the Fee payable for Practical Anatomy, or Practical Chemistry, is £3 for each attendance.

The Fee payable for attendance upon any Honor Course of Lectures in the third year, which Students are entitled to substitute for a prescribed Pass Course, or which they may *optionally* attend, is £3.

In all other cases the Fees payable for attendance upon Honor Courses of Lectures, and upon Courses of Special Instruction not prescribed as a qualification for a Degree or other University distinction, are £2 for each Course, whether attended for the first time or re-attended.

This rule does not apply to special instruction in Practical Chemistry. In this subject the Fee is regulated by the time spent in the laboratory, at the rate of £1 a month.

Matriculated Students who attend voluntary Courses are, so far as these Courses are concerned, regarded as Non-Matriculated.

TABLE showing in each case the minimum amount of Fees payable by Students to the College and for attendance on the several prescribed Courses of Lectures and Instruction.

	First Session.	Second Session.	Third Session.	Fourth Session.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
For the Degree of B.A., . . .	9 10 0	7 5 0	8 5 0	—
If a Scholar,	5 0 0	3 15 0	4 5 0	—
For the Degree of M.D.,* . . .	12 10 0	12 5 0	10 5 0	4 5 0
If a Scholar,	7 0 0	6 15 0	5 15 0	2 5 0
For the Diploma of Elementary Law, . . .	4 10 0	4 5 0	2 5 0	—
If a Scholar in Law,	2 10 0	2 5 0	1 5 0	—
For the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D., . . .	18 10 0	11 5 0	10 5 0	—
If a Scholar in Arts,	9 0 0	7 15 0	6 5 0	—
If a Scholar in Law,	11 10 0	9 5 0	5 5 0	—
For the Diploma of Civil Engineering, . . .	10 10 0	10 5 0	8 5 0	—
If a Scholar,	5 10 0	5 5 0	4 5 0	—

All Fees, including the College Fee—which is 10s. for the first year, and 5s. for every subsequent year—and the Class Fees payable to the several Professors whose lectures are prescribed in the curriculum, are payable at the commencement of the First Term in which the Student enters. The Class Fee payable by a Scholar in any Faculty for attendance on any course of lectures included in his curriculum, is one half of that payable by an ordinary student—except in the case of an Honor Course of the third year, for attendance on which the Fee is the same for *all* Students.

RESIDENCE.

It is provided by the Statutes that every Matriculated Student under the age of twenty-one years shall reside, during the College Terms, with

* The Sums entered above are the Fees for the Classes usually taken.

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his parent or guardian, or with some relation or friend to whose care he shall have been committed by his parent or guardian, or in a Boarding-house, licensed by the President of the College, and arranged for the reception of Students, where he shall be placed under the moral care and spiritual charge of the Dean of Residences of his creed.

DISCIPLINE.

Every Matriculated Student is required to wear a cap and gown.

A penalty of sixpence shall be imposed on any Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown.

The Porter at the lodge is instructed to report to the Bursar the name of any Matriculated Student who shall appear within the quadrangle without his cap and gown, and also to intimate to the Student at the time that he will be reported.

Any Student so reported shall pay the fine to the Bursar within one week, without receiving further notice, and the fine shall be doubled every week that the fine remains unpaid.

A Professor may inflict a fine not exceeding 2s. 6d. on any Student for any breach of discipline in his class which he does not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

Members of the Library Committee may inflict a fine not exceeding 2s. 6d. on any Student, for any breach of discipline in the Library, which they do not consider of sufficient importance to bring under the notice of the Council.

LIBRARY REGULATIONS.

The Library is open from the commencement of the Session to the 1st of March, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and from the 1st of March to the 1st of July, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., except (1) on College holidays; (2) for a period of five days in the Christmas and Easter recesses respectively.

The Library is closed during the month of July. From the 1st of August to the commencement of the College Session the Library is open between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

No Student is admitted to the Library without subscribing the following declaration:—

We the undersigned do hereby promise to the President and Council of the Queen's College, Galway, that we will not mark, turn down the leaves of, or write on paper placed upon, or in any way whatsoever soil, deface, injure, or remove, without permission, any book or document in the Library of said College. We also promise that we will not injure the Library furniture; that we will faithfully observe all the rules made for the regulation of the Library; and that we will acquaint the College Authorities with any serious instance of violation of the above rules which may come under our notice.

No Student can borrow books from the Library until he has deposited the sum of £1 with the Bursar.

No Student can have more than two volumes on loan from the Library at the same time.

No Student can retain a volume borrowed from the Library more than one week; but the borrower, on returning the book, may renew the loan, if the book has not been in the meantime applied for.

Any Student, on receiving at any time a notice from the Librarian, must return, within twenty-four hours, the books belonging to the Library in his possession.

Any person losing or injuring a book belonging to the Library must replace it by another copy of the same edition and of equal value, or pay such a sum of money as will enable the College to replace it.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE DEGREES OF B.A. AND M.A.

1.—*The Degree of Bachelor in Arts.*

Candidates for the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, must, on entering Queen's College, Galway, pass the following Matriculation Examination.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select :—

Homer—*Iliad*, Books I. and II.

Xenophon—*Anabasis*, Books I. and II.

NOTE.—A paper will be set in Greek Grammar, touching on declensions, conjugations, and rules of Syntax.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Any one of the following Authors which the Candidate may select :—

Virgil—*Æneid*, Books I. to V.

Horace—*Odes*, Book I.; *Satires*, Book I.

Sallust—*Conspiracy of Catiline*, and *Jugurthine War*.

Cæsar—*Gaulic War*, Books V., VI.

NOTE.—A paper will be set in Latin Grammar.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History—*Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.*

Geography—*Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.*

English Language—*English Grammar, and Composition.*

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—*Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.*

Algebra—*Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.*

Geometry—*Euclid, Books I., II.*

Students are admitted to the University Examination for this Degree who, after having passed the Matriculation Examination, have attended the College Lectures for at least two full terms in each Session, have passed the prescribed College Examinations, and are recommended for promotion to the Degree by the President of the College.

The Session extends from the third Tuesday in October to the second Saturday in the following June, with short recesses at Christmas and Easter. Each Session consists of three Terms.

The studies for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts extend over three Sessions, and comprise attendance on the following Curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

English (One Term)

Greek.

Latin.

A Modern Continental Language.

Mathematics.

SECOND SESSION.

Logic (One Term).

Natural Philosophy.

Along with any two of the following :—

Greek (Second Course).

Latin (Second Course).

A Modern Continental Language (Second Course).

Mathematics (Second Course).

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THIRD SESSION.*

English Language and Literature.
 Metaphysics, or History, or Political Economy (Two Terms).
 Chemistry.
 Zoology, or Botany.

Attendance on these Courses includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, and the catechetical parts of the Courses of Lectures.

In each College there is a General Examination in the subjects upon which lectures have been delivered during the Session. There is also a Supplementary Examination in the same subjects, at the commencement of the following Session. All Students must pass either the General Examination or the Supplementary Examination, before they proceed with the course of the succeeding year.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, but may be exempted from residence during the third Term by a special grace of the College Council.

Third year's Students may substitute attendance on one or on two Courses of Honor Lectures, for attendance upon a like number of the Courses above set down for study in the Third Session.

Under this regulation Candidates are at liberty to substitute one or two of the following Courses for a like number of the Courses set down above, for study in the Third Session, viz. :—

Greek,	Geology and Physical Geography,
Latin,	French,
Pure Mathematics,	German,
Mathematical Physics,	Italian,
Experimental Physics,	Logic;

provided that the rules of the College Council admit of their making this substitution, and provided further that the Courses substituted are Courses specially preparing Students for one or more of the Honor Examinations for the Degree of B.A.

Candidates are allowed under the same conditions to attend Honor Courses on two of the subjects, Metaphysics, History, and Political Economy, as two of the Courses of the Third Session. Candidates who avail themselves of this permission are at liberty to attend the third of these subjects as another Course of the Third Session.

A similar interpretation applies to the Courses of Botany and Zoology, which will count as two Courses of the Third Session, provided that one of them be an Honor Course, attended under the conditions stated above.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Arts are required to pass two University Examinations—the Previous Examination and the Degree Examination.

Students who have completed their second Session must pass the Previous Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

For the regulations as to the First University Examination in Arts, and the Examination for the Degrees of B.A. and M.A., see the "University Regulations."

For the Exhibitions awarded at the First University Examination in Arts, see p. 55.

* The following regulation has been adopted by the Senate of the Queen's University:—
 "In future, Candidates for the Degree of B.A., who seek the Degree without Honors, will be examined at their Degree Examination in the subjects of the Courses attended by them in their Third Session."

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

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Subjects.		Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.	Regulations of the College.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	.	.	.	10	.	10	.
	German,	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	.	10	.	.
	Latin (pass),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Greek (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
	English,	1,	11	.	11	.	11	.	.
	Latin (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Greek (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.	.
2nd Year	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
	French,	1, 2, 3,	10	.	10	.	.	.	.
	German,	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	.	.
	Greek,	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Latin,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	11	.	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
	Natural Philosophy (pass),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	.	.	.
	Logic,	1,	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Mathematics (honor),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Natural Philosophy (honor),	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	10	.	.	.
	Zoology or Botany,	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.	12
3rd Year	English Language and Literature,	1, 2,	3	.	3	.	3	.	.
	Metaphysics,	1, 2,	.	1	.	1	.	.	1
	History,	1, 2,	2	.	2	.	2	.	.
	Logic,	1, 2,	.	12	.	12	.	12	.
	French,	-	.	.	.	11	.	.	11
	German,	-	.	11	.	.	11	.	.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Of the Thirty Junior Scholarships appropriated to Students in the Faculty of Arts:—

Ten	are tenable by Students of the First Year.
Ten	" " " Second Year.
Ten	" " " Third Year.

Of the ten Junior Scholarships in Arts tenable by Students of each year, five are awarded for proficiency in literary studies, and five for proficiency in scientific studies; but it is competent for the Council, in case Scholarships in either department are withheld on the ground of insufficient answering, to assign the unawarded Scholarships to the other department.

The Examination for Junior Scholarships in Arts of the first year takes place immediately after the first Matriculation Examination of the Session, and is open to all Students of the first year, who have passed that Examination, and have paid the regulated fees. Those candidates to whom Scholarships are then awarded hold their Scholarships for one year.

There is a further Examination, at the commencement of the second year, which is open to all Matriculated Students in Arts of that year who have passed the Examination and attended the lectures prescribed to Students of the first year, and who have paid the regulated fees.

Those Candidates, to whom Scholarships are awarded at this further Examination, hold their Scholarships for two years, provided (1) they answer sufficiently in two Honor Courses at the Sessional Examination of the second year; (2) they pass the First University Examination for the Degree of B.A.

If any Student be placed, at the Examinations for Junior Scholarships in Arts, first on both the lists of candidates, he is entitled to a Scholarship of each division; but in no other case can two Scholarships be held by the same Student.

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SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS.—SESSION 1877-8.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS, FIRST YEAR.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Iliad, Books VI. and XVIII.

Euripides—Hecuba.

Xenophanes—The Anabasis, Books II. and III.

NOTE.—A paper of questions will be set in Greek Grammar, touching upon declensions, conjugations, ordinary rules of Syntax, and idiomatic constructions.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Virgil—The *Æneid*, Books I., II.Horace—The *Satires*.Cicero—*Pro Logo Manilia*.Sallust—*Jugurthine War*.

Livy—Book III.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I.

A paper on Latin Grammar.

COMPOSITION.

In Greek, Latin, and English Prose.*

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

Grecian History, to the Death of Alexander†

Roman History, to the Accession of Augustus.‡

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.§

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic:—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra:—

Including the Solution of Simple and Quadratic Equations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; Permutations and Combinations; the Binomial Theorem; the nature of Logarithms.

Geometry:—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., IV., and VI., with definitions of Book V.

Plane Trigonometry:—

So far as to include the Solution of Triangles.

The use of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables.

LITERARY SCHOLARSHIPS, SECOND YEAR.

THE GREEK LANGUAGE.

Homer—Iliad, Books IX., X., XVI., and XXIII.

Æschylus—*Agamemnon*.Sophocles—*Philoctetes*.Euripides—*Bacchæ*.

Thucydides—Book III.

THE LATIN LANGUAGE.

Cicero—*Philippics*, 10-14.Cicero—*Letters to his brother Quintus*, Book I.Tacitus—*Historia*, Book I.Terence—*Heautontimorumenos*.Plautus, *Cephei*.Ovid—*Metamorphoses*, Book 13.Catullus—*Cat.* 64.

A piece of unprepared Latin.

* Rev. T. K. Arnold's Introductory Works on Greek and Latin Prose Composition are recommended, and the last edition of Dr. Clyde's Handbook to Greek Syntax (Boyd, Edinburgh).

† Dr. William Smith's History of Greece is recommended.

‡ Liddell's Roman History is recommended.

§ Dr. William Smith's Handbook of Ancient Geography is recommended.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

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- Bain's English Grammar.
 { Johnson's Vanity of Human Wishes.
 Gray's Elegy and Bard.
 Gohlschmidt's Traveller and Deserted Village. } (In Hales' "Larger English Poems.")
 Coleridge's Ancient Mariner.
 Macaulay's Essays on Clive and Hastings.

MODERN LANGUAGES.*

French :—

- Scribe—Bertrand et Raton ou l'art de conspirer.
 Pellissier—Moreaux chois des classiques français classe de rhétorique (the prose pieces).
 Otto—French Grammar.
 Translation from English into French.

German :—

- Gatschow—Zopf und Schwert (the first two acts.)
 Otto—German Reader, part I.
 Otto—German Grammar.
 Buchheim—Deutsche Lyrik, pages 118-166.
 Translation from English into German.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

As in the First Year.

COMPOSITION.

In Greek, Latin, and English, Prose.

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS, SECOND YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.

The Course appointed for Science Scholarships of the first year.

Algebra :—

Nature and Simple Transformations of Equations; the Solution of Cubic and Biquadratic Equations; Method of Indeterminate Co-efficients.

Geometry :—

Elements of Solid Geometry.

Trigonometry :—

Plane and Spherical.

Analytic Geometry :—

Discussion of the Equations of the Right Line and Circle.

The Professor's Lectures to the Class of the First Year.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

The College is empowered to award Seven Senior Scholarships, of the value of forty pounds each, by examination, to any Graduate in Arts of the Queen's University, of not more than three years' standing, whose answering is reported as meritorious, provided he shall not have previously obtained a Senior Scholarship in the same department in this or in either of the other Queen's Colleges. Of these Scholarships one is awarded for proficiency in each of the following departments :—†

1. The Greek and Latin Languages and Literature.
2. The Modern Languages, and Modern History.
3. Mathematics.
4. Natural Philosophy.
5. Metaphysical and Economic Science.
6. Chemistry.
7. Natural History.

* A Candidate must present himself in either French or German.

† The Examinations for these Scholarships will commence on Thursday, 17th October, with the exception of that in the Greek and Latin languages and Ancient History, which will be held at the close of the first Term.

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I.—GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES, AND ANCIENT HISTORY.

The Greek Language :—

- Thucydides—Book III. and VI.
 Æschines—De Falsis Legatione.
 Aristophanes—The Wasps, and The
 Knights.
 Sophocles—Œdipus Rex.
 Hesiod—Works and Days.
 Translation from a passage of unprepared
 Greek.
 Composition in Greek Prose.

The Latin Language :—

- Cicero—Philippics.
 Virgil—Æneid, VII. to XII.
 Plautus—Aulularia.
 Juvenal and Persius.
 Catullus—Miscellaneous Selections.
 Lucretius, IV. to VI.
 Ovid—Met., 1 to 5.
 Translations from unprepared Latin.
 Composition in Latin Prose.

II.—MODERN LANGUAGES AND MODERN HISTORY.

The English Language :—

- Chaucer—Prologue to the Canterbury Tales.
 Shakspeare—Julius Cæsar and Henry V.
 Bacon's Essays, 1 to 28.
 Milton—Paradise Lost, Books I., II.
 Pope's Satires and Epistles.
 Gray—The Elegy; The Bard; The Progress of Poesy.
 Burke's Two Speeches on America.

The French Language :—

- Louis XIV. and his Contemporaries, by Gustave Masson—Volume VII. in *Classiques
 Press* Series of French Classics.
 Molière—Les Précieuses ridicules.
 Racine—Phœdra.
 Voltaire—Mérope.
 Gerasse—Histoire Abrégée de la Littérature Française, in one volume.
 Brachet's Grammaire Historique de la Langue Française.
 Cugery's Third French Course.
 Translation from English into French.

The German Language :—

- Schiller—Wallenstein's Tod, Wilhelm Tell.
 Goethe—Iphigenie auf Tauris.
 Archenholz—Geschichte des Siebenjährigen Kriegs.
 Buchholz—Deutsche Lyrik.
 Weber—History of German Literature, especially of the 18th and 19th Centuries.
 Translation from English into German.

Modern History :—

- History of Great Britain and Ireland from 1603 to 1815.
 History of France during the same period.

III.—MATHEMATICS.

The Mathematical Course appointed for the Science Scholarship of the second year; theory of Algebraical Equations, including their numerical solution; Analytic Geometry of two and of three dimensions; Differential and Integral Calculus, including its application to Geometry.

IV.—NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

- Todhunter's Statics.
 Tate and Steele's Dynamics.
 Pirrie's Lessons on Rigid Dynamics.
 Walton's Hydrostatical Problems.
 Parkinson's Optics.
 Hymer's Astronomy.
 Jamin's Traité de Physique.
 Lloyd's Lectures on the Wave Theory of Light.
 The Professor's Lectures to the Honor Classes of the Third Year.

V.—METAPHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

Metaphysics :—

- The Philosophical Systems of Descartes, Locke, Berkeley, and Kant.
 Sir William Hamilton—Lectures on Metaphysics, XVI. to XL.
 Mill—Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy, Lectures VIII. to XV.,
 both inclusive.
 Webb—Intellectualism of Locke.

Jurisprudence :—

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Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.

Maine—Ancient Law.

Bentham—Theory of Legislation, by Dumont, translated by Hildreth.

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Political Economy :—

Political Economy, as treated in the Professor's Lectures.

Mill—Principles of Political Economy; Review of Thornton on Labour, *Fortnightly Review*, June, 1869; Review of Chiffe Leslie's Land Systems, *ib.*, June, 1870.

Adam Smith—Wealth of Nations, Books III. and V., Chapters 1 and 2.

Chiffe Leslie—Financial Reform in Cobden Club Essays, 2nd Series; Method of Political Economy in *Hermathena*.

Thornton—On Labour, Books III. and IV.

Göschel—Foreign Exchanges.

Sevon's—Money.

VI.—CHEMISTRY.

Theoretical Chemistry :—

Miller's Element of Chemistry (fifth edition).

Roscoe and Schorlemmer's Elements of Chemistry.

Watt's Dictionary of Chemistry.

Fownes' Chemistry (eleventh edition).

Practical Chemistry :—

Analysis, and an acquaintance with Manipulation, to the extent to which it is carried out in the *Practical Course* prescribed for Medical Students, will be considered the minimum. (Bowman's Introduction to Practical Chemistry is recommended.)

VII.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Sach's Text Book of Botany (translated).

Hemfrey's Botany (second edition).

Rolleston's Animal Forms.

Huxley's Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals.

Nicholson's Zoology.

Practical Examinations in Botany and Zoology.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Diploma of Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law are required to pass a matriculation Examination in the following subjects :—

GREEK.

Xenophon—Anabasis, Book I.

Grammar; orally, and by paper.

LATIN.

One of the two following authors :—

Cæsar—Gallie War, Book V.

Virgil—Æneid, Book I.

Grammar; orally, and by paper.

HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History—Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.

Geography—Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

English Language—English Grammar and Composition.

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MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.
Algebra—including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.
Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination, and have pursued, during three years, the following courses of study, are admitted to Examination for the Diploma of Elementary Law :—

FIRST YEAR.

The Law of Property and the Principles of Conveyancing.
Jurisprudence.

SECOND YEAR.

Equity and Bankruptcy.
Civil Law.

THIRD YEAR.

Common and Criminal Law.
Civil Law and Jurisprudence.

Candidates who shall have passed the First and Second Sessions of the curriculum for the Degree of B.A., before entering on their legal studies, will be admitted to the Examination for the Diploma after attending a two years' curriculum in Law, if recommended by the Council of their College. Other Candidates shall attend Law Courses for three Sessions before presenting themselves.

Candidates who intend to proceed to the Diploma after attending a two years' curriculum in Law will be required to attend, during each Session, Honor Courses of Lectures by each Professor, embracing all the subjects included in the curriculum for three Sessions.

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS IN LAW.

Of the three Junior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Law one is tenable by a Student of the First Year, one by a Student of the Second Year, and one by a Student of the Third Year.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—FIRST YEAR.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Real Property.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

Heron's Principles of Jurisprudence.

Review of Austin's Jurisprudence, by J. S. Mill (Edinburgh Review, October, 1863; or Mill's Dissertations and Essays, Vol. III.)

Maine's Ancient Law, Chaps. I., II., III., V., and IX.

Sanders' Institutes of Justinian, Introduction.

SECOND YEAR.

All the business of the preceding Session.

EQUITY.

Smith's Manual of Equity Jurisprudence.

LAW OF PROPERTY, &c.

Williams' Personal Property; Smith's Lectures on the Law of Contract.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.

Sanders' Justinian, Books I. and II.

Maine's Ancient Law.

The Student's Austin's Jurisprudence, pp. 5 to 147.

THIRD YEAR.

All the business of the two preceding Sessions.

LAW.

Broom's Commentaries on the Common Law, Books II., III., and IV.
White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, Vol. I.
Stephen on Pleading.

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course for the second year, together with
Jurisprudence as treated in the Professor's Lectures.
The remainder of Sanders' Justinian.
The remainder of the Student's Austin's Jurisprudence.
Mabey's History of Institutions.

THE DEGREES OF LL.B. AND LL.D.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.B. are admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, one year after they have obtained the Degree of B.A., and completed the above curriculum for the Diploma in Elementary Law.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are admitted to Examination for that Degree from the Queen's University in Ireland, at the expiration of two years after they have obtained the Degree of LL.B.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIP.

The College is empowered to award one Scholarship of the value of forty pounds, by Examination, to the most distinguished Student who shall have proceeded to the Degree of B.A., and who shall have attended during three Sessions, and have completed the Course of legal study herein prescribed to Students of the first, second, and third Sessions. The following is the course prescribed for Examination:—

JURISPRUDENCE AND CIVIL LAW.

The same as the course in these subjects for the third year's Scholarship, substituting for the Student's Austin,
Austin's Jurisprudence, by Campbell.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Vernon Smith's History of English Institutions.
Broom's Constitutional Law.
Woolsey's International Law.
Hall's Rights of Neutrals.

ENGLISH LAW.

All the business of the preceding Sessions, together with

Smith's Leading Cases in Law.
White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity, vol. 2.
Best on Evidence.
Archbold's Consolidated Criminal Statutes.

The Senior Scholar will be required to attend, during his year of office, Courses of Lectures on Evidence and Pleading, and on Colonial and Constitutional Law.

PRIVILEGES OF LAW STUDENTS.

Students intending to proceed for the Certificate of the Law Professors, so as to entitle them to serve an apprenticeship of four years instead of five, under the provisions of an Act for amending the several Acts for the Regulations of Attorneys and Solicitors (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 88), are required to enter their names with the Registrar, either as *Matriculated* or *Non-Matriculated* Students, and pay the necessary College and Class Fees to the Bursar before the commencement of the Law Lectures in each Session.

Such Students are required to attend all the Lectures and pass all the Examinations prescribed for the first and second years of the course of study for candidates for the Diploma of Elementary Law.

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FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

DEGREES OF M.D. AND M.CH.

Each Candidate for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, or Master in Surgery, is required—

1. To have passed in one of the Colleges of the Queen's University the Entrance Examination in Arts, and to have been admitted a Matriculated Student of the University.
2. To have attended in one of the Queen's Colleges, Lectures on one Modern Continental Language for six months, and Lectures on Natural Philosophy for six months.
3. To have also attended, in some one of the Queen's Colleges, at least two of the courses of Lectures marked with an asterisk in the following list. For the remainder of the courses, authenticated certificates will be received from the Professors or Lecturers in Universities, Colleges, or Schools, recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland.†
4. To pass three University Examinations—the First University Examination, the Second University Examination, and the Degree Examination.‡

The curriculum shall extend over at least four years, and shall be divided into periods of at least two years each.

Candidates are recommended to pass the Matriculation Examination, prior to entering on the second period.

It is recommended that the first period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of medical lectures:—

- *Chemistry.
- *Botany with Herborizations for practical study, and Zoology.
- *Anatomy and Physiology.
- *Practical Anatomy.
- *Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

And that the second period shall comprise attendance on the following courses of medical lectures:—

- Anatomy and Physiology (second course).
- Practical Anatomy (second course).
- *Theory and Practice of Surgery.
- *Midwifery.
- *Theory and Practice of Medicine.
- *Medical Jurisprudence.

In addition to the above courses of lectures, candidates shall have attended, during either the first or second period—

- A Modern Continental Language* (in one of the Colleges of the University).
- Experimental Physics* (in one of the Colleges of the University).

Also, during the first period—

- Practical Chemistry* (in a recognised Laboratory).
- Medico-Chirurgical Hospital* (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the clinical lectures therein delivered, at least two each week—a winter session of six months.

And during the second period—

- Practical Midwifery*, at a recognised Midwifery Hospital, with the clinical lectures therein delivered, for a period of three months; or a Midwifery Dispensary for the same period; or ten cases of Labour under the superintendence of the Medical Officer of any hospital or dispensary where cases of labour are treated.
- Medico-Chirurgical Hospital* (recognised by the Senate), containing at least sixty beds; together with the clinical lectures therein delivered—eighteen months; including either three winter sessions of six months each, or two winter sessions of six months each, and two summer sessions of three months each.

Medical Examinations are held in June, and in September and October.

† For a list of such, see p. 50.

‡ The attention of students is directed to the following Regulation of the Senate:—
“After the 1st day of January, 1874, no candidate for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine will be allowed to postpone his University Examination in Modern Languages or in Experimental Physics until such time as he shall present himself for final Examination for that Degree.”

The June Examinations are Pass Examinations: those held in September include both Honor and Pass Examinations.

Each candidate for examination in June must forward to the Secretary, on or before the first of June, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, along with his certificates; and each candidate for examination in September or October must forward similar notice, along with his certificates, on or before the first of September.

THE FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The First University Examination may be passed either in June or September. It comprises the following subjects:—A Modern Language, Experimental Physics, Zoology and Botany.

It is competent for Students to present themselves for examination in this group of subjects at any time after the close of the First Winter Session.

Before being admitted to examination, each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the prescribed courses of study in the subjects of examination.

The portions of Zoology to be prepared are—

- a. The general characters of the classes of the Animal Kingdom.
- b. The first principles of Animal Physiology.
- c. The comparative Anatomy and Classification of either the Vertebrate or the Invertebrate Animals—whichever is selected by the candidate.
- d. A special practical knowledge of the leading characters and classification of either some one Vertebrate class, or some one Invertebrate sub-kingdom.

In Botany Candidates will be examined in the general principles of Vegetable Structure and Organography. They will also be expected to possess a practical acquaintance with the characters of the following natural orders, viz.:—Ranunculaceæ, Cruciferae, Rosaceæ, Leguminosæ, Umbelliferae, Compositæ, Scrophulariaceæ, Solanaceæ, Boraginaceæ, Labiata, Euphorbiaceæ, Cupuliferae, Coniferae, Aroidæ, Orchidææ, Liliaceæ, and Gramineæ.

Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany is recommended as the Text-Book.

English Composition forms a part of all University Examinations.

Competitors for Honors will be examined in all the subjects of the First University Examination, including Experimental Physics and Modern Languages. The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes: they will receive Prizes and Certificates of Honor.

Two Exhibitions, one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, the other of two instalments of £15 each, will be awarded to the best answerers at the Honor Examinations, if they be recommended by the Examiners as possessed of sufficient absolute merit. Further regulations regarding these Exhibitions will be found in p. 56.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations are held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

THE SECOND UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

The Second University Examination may be passed either in June or September. It comprises the following subjects:—Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, and Chemistry; to which will be added Zoology and

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Botany in the examination of Candidates who have not previously passed the First University Examination. Candidates who are in this position will be allowed either to undergo their Examination in Modern Languages and Experimental Physics as a part of the Second University Examination, or may present themselves for Examination in these subjects at any time between the Second University Examination and the Degree Examination.

It is competent for students to present themselves for the Second University Examination at the termination of the First Period of the Curriculum, or at any subsequent period; but no Student will be allowed to postpone his Second University Examination until the time when he presents himself for his Degree Examination, unless the Senate shall have passed a grace giving him permission to do so.

Before being admitted to Examination, each candidate must produce satisfactory evidence of having completed the course recommended for study during the First Period of the Curriculum.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations are held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS IN MEDICINE.

Examinations for the Degree of M.D. and M.Ch., and the Diploma in Midwifery will be held in June and September.

The Fee for each Degree is Five Pounds, and the Fee for the Diploma in Midwifery is Two Pounds, and must be lodged with the Secretary before the Examination begins.

Each Candidate must be recommended by the President of his College, and produce certificates to the following effect:—

1. A certificate from the Secretary of the Queen's University, that he has passed the Previous Examinations, unless the Senate has passed a grace permitting the candidate to present himself for the Examinations simultaneously.

2. From the Council of his College, that he has passed a full Examination in the subjects of study prescribed in the entrance Course of the Faculty of Arts, and has been admitted a Matriculated Student in the Faculty of Medicine.

3. That he has attended in the Colleges of the Queen's University two of the courses marked with an asterisk on p. 44, and also lectures on one Modern Language, and lectures on Experimental Physics.

4. Certificate that he has completed all other prescribed courses.

The Examination for the Degree of M.D. comprises the subjects recommended for study during the second period of Medical Education.

The Examination for the Degree of M.Ch. comprises an examination in the Theory and Practice of Surgery, including Operative and Clinical Surgery.*

The Examination for the Diploma in Midwifery comprises an Examination in the Theory and Practice of Midwifery and the use of obstetrical instruments and appliances.

The Degree of M.Ch. and the Diploma in Midwifery are only conferred on those who have taken the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University.

Candidates who graduate with Honors will be arranged in two classes. Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize. Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize and Certificate of Honor.

Both Honor and Pass Examinations are held in September. The Examination held in June is a Pass Examination.

MATRICULATION.

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Candidates for the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University are required to pass a Matriculation Examination in the following subjects:—

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GREEK.

Xenophon—The Anabasis, Book I., or Gospel of St. John.
Grammar; orally, and by paper.

LATIN.

One of the two following authors:—

Virgil—Æneid, Book I.
Cæsar—Gallic War, Book V.
Grammar; orally, and by paper.

ENGLISH.

Grammar and Composition.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

History:—

Outlines of Grecian and Roman History.*

Geography:—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.†

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic—Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra—Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.

Geometry—Euclid, Books I., II.

DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

Subjects.		Months.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	S _a .
1st Period.	French,	VI.	9	.	9	.	.	.
	German,	VI.	.	10	.	.	10	.
	Botany and Zoology, . .	VI.	.	11	.	11	.	11
	Experimental Physics, .	VI.	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Chemistry,	VI.	12	.	12	.	12	12
	Logic,		1	.	1	.	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology, .		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Practical Anatomy, . .		1	1	1	1	1	.
	Practical Chemistry, . .		2	.	2	.	2	.
	Materia Medica, . . .		.	2	.	2	.	2
2nd Period.	Practical Anatomy, . .		1	1	1	1	1	.
	Anatomy and Physiology, .		3	3	3	3	3	.
	Surgery,		11	.	11	.	11	.
	Midwifery,		2	.	2	.	2	.
	Medicine,		12	2	.	2	.	2
	Medical Jurisprudence, .		12	.	1 ²	.	12	.

Opportunities for Hospital attendance and Clinical Instruction are afforded to Students in the County Infirmary and Town Hospitals, which are in the immediate vicinity of the College. Clinical Lectures are given on Tuesdays and Fridays, and Practical Instruction on the other days of the week, at 10, A.M. All communications respecting the Hospitals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Clinical Board, to whom is payable a fee of £4 for each year's attendance.

* Chepman's Short Course of History is recommended.

† Rev. T. K. Arnold's Handbooks are recommended.

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REGULATIONS RESPECTING MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Of the eight Junior Scholarships appropriated to the Faculty of Medicine, two are tenable by Students of the First Year, two by Students of the Second Year, two by Students of the Third Year, and two by Students of the Fourth Year.

All Scholars and Exhibitioners are required to pass the Sessional Examination.

FIRST YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

All Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination may compete for the Scholarships of the first year.

For one Scholarship the course is the same as that prescribed for the Literary Scholarships of the first year, in the Faculty of Arts.*

For the other Scholarship the course is the same as that prescribed for Science Scholarships of the first year, in the Faculty of Arts.*

If at either of these Examinations a competent candidate do not present himself, the Scholarship assigned to that department may be awarded to the other department, if there be in the latter a second candidate duly qualified.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the first year has been awarded, shall attend the following courses:—

A Modern Language.
Natural Philosophy.
Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany and Zoology.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the second year, a Student must be of not more than one year's standing in some school recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University.

A Candidate may select for the subjects of his Examination any four of the following subjects, of which Practical Anatomy must be one. The number placed opposite each subject in the following list shall be the standard mark, and no judgment under one-fifth of the standard mark shall be taken into account in any subject:—

Practical Anatomy,	1,000
Anatomy and Physiology,	500
Chemistry,	1,000
Botany,	500
Zoology,	500
A Modern Language,	500
Natural Philosophy,	500

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

FRENCH.†

The Modern French Reader (Junior Course), by Cassal and Karcher (London: Trübner and Co.).

Translation from English into French (from Otto's French Grammar).

GERMAN.‡

Otto's German Reader, part I.

German Grammar. Otto's German Grammar, to page 200 (Syntax).

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Elements of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Optics, Heat, Electricity, Galvanism, and Magnetism.

* See p. 38.

† The candidate may select either French or German.

ZOOLOGY.—Vertebrata. Practical Examination.

BOTANY.—Structural and Physiological Botany; Principles of Classification; Characters of the Natural Orders yielding medicinal plants. Practical Examination.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Cartilage, Bone, the Fibrous Tissues, Muscle, Nerve, Integument and Appendages, Secretion, Digestion, and Reflex Action.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Osteology and Arthrology, also the Myology of the limbs.

Candidates may be examined on specimens placed before them.

CHEMISTRY.—General Principles of Chemical Philosophy; Laws of Combination by weight and volume; Atomic Theory; Nature of Salts, &c.; Chemistry of non-metallic bodies; Chemistry of Metals; Organic Chemistry.

A Student to whom a Scholarship of the second year has been awarded shall attend such of the medical courses assigned to the first period of the curriculum prescribed in the University regulations as he has not already taken. He shall also take a course of Modern Languages, and of Natural Philosophy, if he have not previously done so in a Queen's College.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the third year, a Student must have attended, in some medical school recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, four of the following courses:—

Anatomy and Physiology.	Practical Chemistry.
Chemistry.	Practical Anatomy.
Botany.	Materia Medica.
Zoology.	

And must not be of more than two years' standing.

The Examination shall include the following subjects. The number placed opposite each subject in the following list shall be the standard mark; and no mark under 300 in any one shall be taken into account:—

Anatomy and Physiology.	1,000
Practical Anatomy.	1,000
Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	1,000
Practical Chemistry.	1,000

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.—Organs and Functions of Digestion, Absorption, Circulation, Respiration, and Urination, together with the Blood and its Elaboration.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.—Joints, Muscles, Vessels, Viscera, and Brain.

During the Examination, Candidates may be called on to make dissections, or to describe structures placed before them.

MATERIA MEDICA.—The Medicines and Compounds in the British Pharmacopœia. Candidates will be required to identify specimens.

PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY.—As taught in the class.

A Student to whom a third year's Scholarship has been awarded shall attend, during the year of his election, four at least of the courses prescribed for the second period in the University regulations.

FOURTH YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

To be allowed to compete for a Scholarship of the fourth year, the candidate must have attended, in some school recognised by the Senate of the Queen's University, all the strictly professional courses of the first

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A candidate for fourth year's Scholarship may choose any four of the following subjects as those in which he shall be examined, provided Anatomy and Physiology be one, and that he have attended lectures on the other three. The number assigned to each subject in the following list shall be the standard mark, and no mark under 300 shall be taken into account:—

Anatomy and Physiology,	1,000
Theory and Practice of Surgery,	1,000
Midwifery and Diseases of Woman and Children,	1,000
Theory and Practice of Medicine,	1,000
Medical Jurisprudence,	1,000
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	1,000

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

PHYSIOLOGY.—The whole of Physiology, Histology, and Development.
THERAPEUTICS.—Physiological action and Therapeutical effects of the following substances:—Iron, Mercury, Iodine, Arsenic, Aconite, Opium, Digitalis, Alcohol, Nux Vomica, Cinchona. Candidates will be required to write prescriptions.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Toxicology.

MEDICINE.—Diseases of the Heart and Lungs.

SURGERY.—Injuries of the Head, Wounds of the Chest.

MIDWIFERY.—Normal and abnormal Labour; abortion; diseases of parturient women; the principal diseases of women.

A Student, to whom a Scholarship of the fourth year has been awarded, shall attend during the year of his election two at least of the following courses, viz., Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence; and if more courses are required to complete the curriculum, both as to professional and non-professional subjects, he shall also attend them.

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH THE UNIVERSITY RECEIVES CERTIFICATES FOR DEGREES IN MEDICINE.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

BELFAST.—Belfast General Hospital.

CORK.—Cork North Infirmary.

Cork South Infirmary.

GALWAY.—County Galway Infirmary and Town Hospitals.

DUBLIN.—University of Dublin.

Royal College of Surgeons.

Cornwall School.

Cecilia-street School.

Peter-street School.

Rotundo Hospital (for Midwifery).

School of Dr. Stevens's Hospital.

DUBLIN.—Adelaide Hospital.

City of Dublin Hospital.

Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

Jervis-street Hospital.

Mater Misericordiae Hospital.

Mentha Hospital.

Mercer's Hospital.

Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.

Dr. Stevens's Hospital.

St. Vincent's Hospital.

Cosmopolitan Lying-in Hospital.

Rotundo Lying-in Hospital.

ENGLAND.

BATH.—Bath United Hospital.

BEDFORD.—General Infirmary and Fever Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM.—Queen's College. General Hospital. Sydenham College.

BRIGHTON.—Medical School. Infirmary. St. Peter's Hospital. General Hospital.

CAMBRIDGE.—University Medical School and Addenbrooke's Hospital.

EXETER.—Dorset and Exeter Hospital.

GLASGOW.—The Royal Naval Hospital.

HULL.—Hull and E. R. of York School of Medicine, &c.

LEICESTER.—School of Medicine. General Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL.—Royal Infirmary School of Medicine.

Northern Hospital. Royal Southern Hospital. Royal Infirmary. Fever Hospital.

LONDON.—University College.

King's College.
London Hospital.
Middlesex Hospital.
Charing Cross Hospital.
St. Thomas's Hospital.
St. Bartholemew's Hospital.
Westminster Hospital.
Guy's Hospital.
St. George's Hospital.
The Physicians of the St. Marylebone Infirmary.
The Royal College of Chemistry.
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington.
Brompton Hospital for Consumption, for Three Months' Medical Hospital Practice.
Royal South London Dispensary.
Cary-street Dispensary.

MANCHESTER.—Royal School of Medicine and Surgery.

The Union Hospital. The Royal Infirmary.
School of Medicine in Chatham-street.
Owen's College, for Instruction in Chemistry.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—College of Medicine in connexion with the University of Durham.

College of Medicine and Practical Science.
The Infirmary.

NORTHAMPTON.—The General Infirmary.

NORWICH.—Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.

NOTTINGHAM.—The General Hospital.

SHEFFIELD.—The Sheffield Medical Institution.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN.—King's College and University. Royal Infirmary.

EDINBURGH.—University of Edinburgh. Medical and Surgical School, Surgeon's Hall.
Royal Infirmary.

GLASGOW.—University of Glasgow. Andersonian Institution. Royal Infirmary.

NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Any course or courses of lectures may be attended by Non-Matriculated Students, without passing any examination, on paying the regulated class fee to each Professor whose lectures they attend. Such Students are admissible to the Library on payment of a fee of Five Shillings for the year.

SCHOOL OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering are required :—

1. To have been admitted Matriculated Students of one of the Colleges of the Queen's University in the Department of Civil Engineering.
2. To have studied in the Colleges of the Queen's University the course herein prescribed.
3. To have passed two University Examinations.

Candidates for Matriculation are examined in the following subjects :—

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic :—

Including Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, the Rule of Three, Simple Interest, and the Extraction of the Square Root.

Algebra :—

Including Fractions, Proportion, and the Solution of Simple Equations.

Geometry :—

Euclid, Books I., II., III., VI., with Definitions of Book V.

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HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

History :—

Outlines of Ancient History.

Geography :—

Outlines of Ancient and Modern Geography.

English Language :—

English Grammar and Composition.

The course for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering usually extends over three Sessions, and comprises attendance on the following curriculum :—

FIRST SESSION.

Mathematics (first course).

Chemistry.

A Modern Language.

Geometrical Drawing.

Office Work.

SECOND SESSION.

Mathematics (second course).

Mathematical Physics.

Experimental Physics.

Civil Engineering.

Office Work.

Field Work.

THIRD SESSION.

Natural Philosophy (applied).

Civil and Mechanical Engineering.

Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography.

Office Work.

Field Work.

Engineering Examinations.

Attendance on these courses in all cases includes passing such Examinations as may be appointed by the College Council, as well as the catechetical parts of the courses of lectures.

Engineering Students must reside at their respective Colleges during at least the first two Terms of each Session, and can be exempted from residence during the third Term also, only by a special grace of the College Council.

The study of the Engineering Curriculum may be extended over more than three Sessions, on the recommendation of the College Council, and under such regulations as the Council shall impose. Some relaxation of the order in which the subjects shall be studied will be admitted, on the recommendation of the Council.

Candidates will, on the special recommendation of the College Council, be admitted to the Degree after two years' residence instead of three, if their previous acquaintance with a sufficient group of the subjects above set down for study in the first and second Sessions is deemed by the Council satisfactory. In such cases the certificate of the Council will be accepted in lieu of attendance upon these courses, but will not exempt candidates from the University Examinations in them.

Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering are required to pass two University Examinations,—the First University Examination and the Degree Examination, both of which are held in the Hall of the University in Dublin.

Students who have completed their second Session must attempt the First University Examination before rising to the third year, unless prevented by illness or other inevitable accident, in which case the Senate may admit them to a Supplementary Examination.

Candidates who have attempted, but failed to pass, the First University Examination in October, will be admitted to a Supplementary Examination.

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FIRST UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING.

The course for the First University Examination includes French; Geometrical Drawing; Mathematics (first course); Mathematics (second course); Mensuration, Levelling, and Mapping; Experimental Physics.

Each candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of October, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes, the names in each class being placed alphabetically.

Two Exhibitions, one of the annual value of £20 for two years, the other of the annual value of £15 for two years, will be competed for at the Honor Examination. For the regulations regarding these Exhibitions see p. 56.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR IN ENGINEERING.

The Examination for the Degree in Civil Engineering will embrace the following course:—Engineering, in all its branches; Mensuration, Levelling and Mapping; Mathematical Physics; Natural Philosophy, applied; Chemistry; Mineralogy, Geology, and Physical Geography. Each candidate will also be required to produce at this Examination the Field-notes and Drawings of a Survey made by him.

Candidates who have completed the Engineering Course may present themselves as candidates for the Degree, either with Honors or without Honors.

The Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering are held in September and October.

Each Candidate must forward to the Secretary, on or before the 1st of September, notice of his intention to offer himself as a candidate, and will thereupon receive intimation of the days upon which his Examination will be held.

The candidates who pass with Honors will be arranged in two classes; the names in each class will be placed alphabetically.

Candidates who take a First Class will receive a Medal and Prize.

Candidates who take a Second Class will receive a Prize.

Candidates are recommended to provide themselves with drawing instruments and materials, viz.:—a T square; pair of set squares; pair of compasses, with pen and pencil legs; drawing-pen; 12-inch scale, divided on one edge decimally to two chains to an inch, and on the other side, quodecimally to five feet to an inch; an offset scale 20 and 40; also pencils, papers, colours, &c.

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DAYS AND HOURS OF LECTURES.

Regulations of the College.	Subjects	Terms.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Sat.
1st Year	French,	1, 2, 3,	.	.	.	10	.	10
	German,	—	.	10	.	.	10	.
	Chemistry,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Mathematics (honour),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Geometrical Drawing,	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	11	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
2nd Year	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Mathematical Physics (pass),	—	12	.	12	.	.	.
	Experimental Physics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	12	.	12	.	.
	Experimental Physics (honour),	1, 2, 3,	11	.	11	.	.	.
	Mathematical Physics (honour),	1, 2, 3,	.	10	.	10	.	.
	Mathematics (honour),	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
3rd Year	Mathematics (pass),	1, 2, 3,	.	1	.	1	.	.
	Geology and Mineralogy,	1, 2, 3,	1	.	1	.	1	.
	Civil Engineering,	1, 2, 3,	12	.	12	.	12	.
	Office Work,	1, 2, 3,	2	.	2	.	2	.
	Natural Philosophy (applied),	1, 2, 3,	.	11	.	11	.	.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Of the five Scholarships appropriated to the Department of Engineering, two are tenable by Students of the first year, two by Students of the second year, and one by a Student of the third year.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.—FIRST YEAR.

The course prescribed for Science Scholarship of the first year in the Faculty of Arts.

For this course, see p. 88.

SECOND YEAR.

The course of Elementary Mathematics prescribed for the Sciences Scholarship of the second year, in the Faculty of Arts, and Modern Languages as prescribed for Literary Scholarship of second year in Arts, together with the courses of Chemistry, Office Work, and Geometrical Drawing prescribed in the course for Students in Engineering of the first year.

THIRD YEAR.

The courses of Mathematics, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, Mineralogy and Geology, Engineering and Office Work, prescribed to Honor Students of the second year.

INDIAN ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT.

The following notice has been issued by order of the Secretary of State for India, in Council:—

"India Office, September 27th, 1871.

"Notice is hereby given that appointments to the Indian Public Works Department, of Assistant Engineer, second grade, salary, 4,200 rs. (about £480) per annum, will be available in 1874 for such Candidates as may be found duly qualified."

Candidates who seek appointments in the Public Works Department in India must pass two Public Examinations; the first, a competitive examination, conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and called the Entrance Examination to the Cooper Hill College; the second, a qualifying examination, three years subsequently. No attendance at Cooper's Hill College is requisite for the above appointments.

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PRIZES FOUNDED BY PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION.

At a public meeting of the University in October, 1861, Sir Robert Peel offered the sum of £1,200 to found three exhibitions* of £40 each, to be competed for annually for ten years; and he expressed his desire that these prizes should be tenable along with the small Scholarships attached to the Queen's Colleges, in order that his benefaction might have the effect of increasing the value of the rewards provided for the most deserving students.

When announcing this munificent gift, Sir Robert Peel invited others to co-operate with him in thus endeavouring to promote United Education, without adding to the burden on the public purse; and his invitation met with so ready a response, that it became necessary to form a Committee, which should take charge of the subscriptions, and make regulations for the proper allocation of the funds. This Committee consisted of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. (*Chairman*); the Duke of Leinster; the Lord Talbot de Malahide, P.C.; the Right Honorable Abraham Brewster, M.A., Q.C.; Sir James Emerson Tennent, LL.D.; James Napier, D.L.; Alexander Thom, Esq.; Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, Bart.; William Malcomson, Esq.; and G. Johnstone Stoney, M.A., P.R.S. (*Honorary Secretary*).

Prizes which have been founded.

This munificence on the part of the public has enabled the Committee to found the following prizes, to be competed for annually for ten years; and to place at interest a considerable sum, which will accumulate and form the nucleus of a fund for continuing these most useful aids to learning beyond that time.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts.

Three exhibitions of £20 a year for three years, three exhibitions of £15 a year for three years, and two exhibitions of £10 a year for three years, will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Arts. The three £20 exhibitions will be awarded to the candidates who stand foremost in order of merit from each College at the First University Examination in Arts; and the three £15 exhibitions to the candidates who stand second in order of merit from each College; provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination. Of the two £10 exhibitions, one will be awarded to the best answerer in Mathematical Science, and the other to the best answerer in the Ancient Classics at the First University Examination. The £10 exhibitions are open to the competition of candidates from all the Colleges, and may be held along with one of the larger exhibitions.

Each candidate will be deemed a Student of that College in which he shall have attended the Lectures of the Second Session; and no Student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

* This allocation was afterwards changed, and Sir Robert Peel's benefaction merged in the general fund, in order that it might aid in establishing the connected series of prizes which the support of the public has enabled the Committee to found.

† £1,960 has been already invested, and the sum reserved for accumulation will probably be soon raised to £3,000. It is the intention of the Committee to add to the reserve fund whatever further sums may be at their disposal from lapsed exhibitions or other sources; as it is very important that the assistance which is now being afforded for ten years to students in the Queen's Colleges should not be allowed to come abruptly to an end at the close of that period.

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The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the second when the exhibitor takes the Degree of B.A. in the Queen's University, provided he graduate with honors, and within two academic years; and the third when he takes the Degree of M.A. in the Queen's University, provided he obtain it within three academic years from the time of competition.

Exhibitions in the Faculty of Medicine.

Two exhibitions—one consisting of two instalments of £20 each, and the other of two instalments of £15 each—will be competed for annually in the Faculty of Medicine. These exhibitions will be awarded for proficiency in the non-professional part of the First University Examination in Medicine: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the lectures of the Second Session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The exhibitions in Medicine will be paid in two equal instalments: one at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitor takes the Degree of M.D. in the Queen's University, provided that he graduate with honors, and within four academic years from the time of competition.

Exhibitions in the School of Engineering.

Two exhibitions—one of £20 a year for two years, and the other of £15 a year for two years—will be competed for annually in the School of Engineering. These exhibitions will be awarded at the First University Examination in Engineering: the £20 exhibition to the best answerer absolutely, in whichever of the Colleges he may have been educated; and the £15 exhibition to the candidate who is first in order of merit of the competitors from the other two Colleges: provided that their names appear in the First Class of the division list at that examination.

Each candidate will be deemed a student of that College in which he shall have attended the lectures of the Second Session; and no student will be admitted to the competition who shall have allowed more than a year to intervene between the time that he entered on the studies of the second year and the time of competition.

The first instalment of each exhibition will be paid at the time of competition; the other when the exhibitor takes the Degree of B.E. in the Queen's University, provided that he take honors with it, and obtain it within two academic years from the time of competition.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of Graduates and Undergraduates.

Two prizes for English prose composition—one of £10 worth of books and the other of £5 worth of books—have been founded, and are open to the competition of all members of the University who shall not have been graduated for more than three years at the time of competition, and who shall not have already twice obtained one or other of these prizes.

Prizes in Composition, open to the competition of all Undergraduates.

Appendix B.

Two prizes in composition—one for English prose, the other for Greek or Latin prose, and each consisting of £5 worth of books—have been founded, and are open to the competition of all undergraduates, provided that neither the English nor the Classical prize be awarded oftener than twice to any student.

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Prize in Composition, limited to the competition of Undergraduates in Medicine.

A prize of £5 worth of books has been founded, for a thesis on a subject to be prescribed, and is limited to the competition of the undergraduates in Medicine who shall not have already twice received the prize.

The subjects on which the competitors for composition prizes are to write will be announced on or before the first of June in each year; the compositions, with fictitious signatures, are to be sent in to the Secretary of the University, on or before the first of the following September, and the successful competitors will be declared at the next public meeting of the University.

Prizes at Entrance.

Two prizes for English prose composition, and two prizes for Geometry, have been founded in each College, to be awarded annually at entrance: first prize for English prose composition, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books: first prize for Geometry, £3 worth of books; second do., £2 worth of books.

All the exhibitions and prizes now founded by public subscription shall be tenable along with any other scholarships, exhibitions, or prizes to which the successful competitors may be otherwise entitled.

Persons who wish to add to this Fund may find the following forms of use:—

FORM OF DONATION.

I enclose Pounds sterling, and desire that this sum be expended in founding Exhibitions or other Prizes to encourage learning and promote industry among the Students and Graduates of the Queen's University in Ireland.

Dated at this day of , 186
(Signed),

To the Right Honorable

Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart.,

Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the
Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

I enclose as the First Instalment of my Subscription to the Fund for the Endowment of Prizes, in connexion with the Queen's University in Ireland, and I will cause an equal sum to be lodged in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the same Fund, before the first of January in each of the next years.

Dated this day of , 186
(Signed),

To the Right Honorable

Sir ROBERT PEEL, Bart.,

Chairman of the Committee for augmenting the
Endowments of the Queen's Colleges.

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EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

REGULATIONS for the OPEN COMPETITION of 1878.

N.B.—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1. On June 25th, 1878, and following days, an examination of candidates will be held in London. At this examination not fewer than candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified. Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces], for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay.*—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of examination.

2. Any person desirous of competing at this examination, must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of May, 1878, evidence showing—

- (a.) That he is a natural born subject of Her Majesty.
- (b.) That his age on the 1st of January, 1878, will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years. [*N.B.—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided.*]
- (c.) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India.†
- (d.) That he is of good moral character.‡

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe.]

3. Should the evidence upon the above points be *prima facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary; and, if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India; and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer.

4. The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

	Marks.
§ English Composition,	300
** History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate.	300
** English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c., will be announced hereafter. It will probably be about half the usual number.

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April, 1878.

‡ The Fee for this Examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to candidates.

§ Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction.

** A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work specially prepared. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, and partly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

†† Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
Natural Science: that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, viz. :—	
Chemistry, 500; Electricity and Magnetism, 300; Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300; Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300.	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
†† Sanskrit	500
†† Arabic	500

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Candidates are at liberty to name, before May 1st, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory.

5. The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks; and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

6. The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer."

7. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

8. The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified. Should any of the selected candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the candidate next in order of merit and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected candidate. A selected candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—*

	Marks.
1. Law	1,250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit,	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3. Vernacular Languages of India (each),	400
4. The History and Geography of India,	350
5. Political Economy,	350

In these examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one examination. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these examin-

†† The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics.

†† The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education.

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

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Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India. At this examination candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, viz.:—Botany, Geology, and Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed.

10. Any candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected candidates.

11. The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S.W.," from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

September, 1877.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements:—

1. Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose,† according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State or Government of India deem it necessary.

2. The Probationers, having passed the necessary examinations, will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of December, 1881.

3. The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

4. An allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all candidates who pass their probation at some University to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State, provided such candidates shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates.

5. All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.

6. After passing the Final Examination, each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1.

7. Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1880 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

RULES of the HONORABLE SOCIETY of KING'S INNS, with regard to the ADMISSION of STUDENTS into the SOCIETY, and to the DEGREE of BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

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ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

I.—Every person applying to be admitted a Student into this Society shall present at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days at the least before the first day of term, a memorial in the printed form adopted by the Benchers, which memorial is to be signed and lodged by the person applying to be admitted a Student, and a certificate annexed thereto, signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing.

II.—Every person applying to be admitted a Student shall pay the sum of one guinea upon application for the form of memorial.

III.—Every person applying to be admitted a Student, on presenting such memorial, shall produce a certificate of having paid at the Stamp Office, the stamp duty of twenty-five pounds sterling, and shall also pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of twenty-two pounds ten shillings, which includes five pounds five shillings for admission to the Library, and five pounds five shillings for Professors' fees—the balance being the fee for admission into the Society as a Student.

IV.—Every Student shall, in addition to the sum of five guineas, Professors' fees paid on admission, also pay the sum of five guineas Professors' fees for every year after the first year, during which he shall attend the lectures of the Professors of the King's Inns; and no Student shall be admitted to attend the lectures of any Professor of the King's Inns except on production of the certificate of the Under-Treasurer that he has paid such fees.

V.—Every person applying to be admitted a Student, who shall be a graduate or undergraduate of any University, or who shall be a Student of any of the Inns of Court in England, having passed the preliminary examination therein, shall be entitled to be admitted a Student without passing a preliminary examination.

VI.—Every other person applying to be admitted a Student shall, before such admission as a Student pass an examination in the following subjects, viz. :—

Latin :—

- Cæsar—Commentaries, Books I. and II.
- Virgil—Æneid, Books I. to VI.
- Horace—Odes, Book I.; Satires and Epistles.

English History :—

The Student's Hume, or, The Abridgment of Lingard's History of England.

English Language and Literature :—

1. English Grammar; Selections from Latham's History of the English Language.
2. The Student's Manual of English Literature.
3. Any three of the following subjects at the Student's election :—
 - a. Chaucer—Prologue and Knight's Tale (Clarendon Press Series).
 - b. Spenser's Faerie Queene, Book I. (Clarendon Press Series).
 - c. Any three of the following Plays of Shakespeare: Julius Cæsar, Macbeth, Hamlet, King John, Henry V., Richard II., Othello, Midsummer Night's Dream, Romeo and Juliet.
 - d. Milton's Paradise Lost, omitting Books 5-8, and The Sonnets.
 - e. Bacon's Essays: Of Truth, Of Adversity, Of Revenge, Of Atheism, Of Superstition, Of Travel, Of Innovation, Of Nature in Man, Of Building, Of Studies.
 - f. Dryden—Absalom and Achitophel, and Religio Laici, or, The Hind and the Panther.
 - g. Pope's Essay on Man, and Rape of the Lock.
 - h. Byron—Childe Harold.
 - i. Tennyson's lesser Poems, as in Edition of 1832, or The Arthurian Legends.
 - j. Johnson's Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope, and Addison.
 - k. Macaulay's Essays on Warren Hastings, and Lord Clive, or on Frederick II. (of Prussia), and Lord Chatham.

Appendix B

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KEEPING TERMS.

VII.—Every Student shall keep twelve Terms' Commons—eight Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, and four Terms' Commons in one of the Four Inns of Court in London, the last of which twelve Terms may be kept in the Term in which the Student shall apply to be called to the Bar.

VIII.—Every Student shall be enabled to keep terms by dining in the Hall of the Society on two days at least in the Term, one day in the half week commencing on Monday, and one day in the half week commencing on Thursday. No day's attendance in the Hall shall be available for the purpose of keeping Term, unless the Student attending shall have been present at the grace before dinner, during the whole of dinner, and until the concluding grace shall have been said.

IX.—EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.

1. Attendance at one course* of each of the three Professors of the King's Inns, and one course of either of the Law Professors of Trinity College. This attendance to extend over two years at least. The Student must produce the certificate of the Professor whose lectures he has attended of such attendance, and of having passed the examination at the end of each term of the course.

2. Graduates of the University of Dublin, the Queen's University, Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities, may qualify for call to the Bar by attending for a year the lectures of two of the Professors of the King's Inns, and in the case of all such graduates, except graduates of the London University, by attending for a year the lectures of two of the Professors of Law in their respective Universities, and passing the examinations (if any) held by the Professors at the end of each course, and in the case of graduates of the University of London, by attending for one year the lectures of two of the Professors of Law in University College, and passing the like examinations if such be held.

3. In addition to Nos. 1 or 2, every Student must pass the General Examination.

X.—No Student shall be allowed to present himself for the General Examination unless he has completed his courses of lectures, and has produced the proper certificates of attendance at the lectures and examinations from the Professors.

XI.—The General Examination required to be passed by all Students before call to the Bar shall be in any four of the following groups of subjects, viz:—1. Jurisprudence, Civil and International Law; 2. Real Property; 3. Equity; 4. Common Law; 5. History of Law, Constitutional Law, and Criminal Law—of which Jurisprudence, Civil, and International Law must be one. The Prize Examination shall be in all the subjects.†

XII.—There shall be two General Examinations held in each year, one immediately before the November, and another before the April sittings.

XIII.—That it shall be in the power of the Education Committee to grant a Special Examination to any Student on any grounds they may deem sufficient.

XIV. These rules shall be retrospective in their operation, and that all Students who entered after November, 1872, shall be entitled to claim the benefit of them.

* The subjects of the lectures are announced before Hilary, Easter, and Michaelmas Sessions in each year. Three consecutive sessions form a course.

† The rules which regulate the times, place, and subjects of examination are published at least three months before the examination, and can be procured at the Office of the Under-Treasurer.

XV. An exhibition of twenty guineas per annum to continue for a period of three years shall be conferred on the most distinguished Student at each General Examination; and he shall also be entitled, if so recommended by the Members of the Education Committee, to be excused from keeping two of the Terms' Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society, which would otherwise be required for his admission to the Bar.

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XVI.—A prize of twenty guineas shall be conferred on the Student obtaining the second position; and he shall also be entitled, if so recommended by the Members of the Education Committee, to be excused from keeping one Term's Commons in the Dining Hall of the Society in Ireland, which would otherwise be required for his admission to the Bar.

XVII.—The Benchers, however, reserve to themselves a discretion of withholding an exhibition or prize in case the Education Committee report that they do not consider the answering sufficiently meritorious. The Benchers may give special certificates of honor to Students failing to obtain the first or second prize, where the Education Committee report that the answering of any Students may merit such distinction.

XVIII.—The list of all the Students passing the General Examination, and arranged in the order of merit, and stating the exhibitions, prizes, privileges, and distinctions conferred on them, respectively, shall be placed in the Hall of the Four Courts, in the Law Library, and in the Lecture Room of the King's Inns.

XIX.—At any call to the Bar, those Students who have passed the General Examination, and who have obtained exhibitions or prizes thereat, shall take rank in seniority over all other Students who shall be called on the same day, and those who have obtained exhibitions or prizes shall take rank respectively in seniority, according to the rank and date of the exhibitions or prizes obtained by them.

XX.—The Students intending to present themselves at the General Examination shall give in their names at the Under-Treasurer's Office, seven clear days before the day of holding such Examination.

CALLING TO THE BAR.

XXI.—Every Student, having complied with the foregoing rules, desiring to be admitted to the degree of a Barrister-at-Law, and being of the full age of twenty-one years, shall present a memorial, in the printed form adopted by the Benchers, at the Under-Treasurer's Office, three clear days, at the least, before the first day of term, said memorial to be signed by the Student himself; the certificate annexed thereto to be signed by a practising Barrister of at least ten years' standing, and the declaration at foot thereof by a Benchers.

XXII.—Every Student so applying for admission to the degree of a Barrister-at-Law, shall, on presenting his said memorial, pay to the Under-Treasurer the sum of forty pounds, being the payment to the Society thereon, and lodge at the same time a certificate of having paid fifty pounds stamp duty at the Stamp Office, certificates of having complied with the requisites prescribed by rule IX., and a certificate of having kept the requisite number of terms from one of the Inns of Court in England.

Give the meaning—and, where requisite, the derivation,—of the following words :—*ἡμέρδαιον*—*ἱναυλος*—*ἀγεληδόν*—*ἀραιμακότης*—*ψήρ*—*δυσπύμφελος*—*βουλυτόνδε*—*πίλωρ*—*ἀταρπιδός*—*πλυνός*—*καμμονή*—*λαν-εανίη*. Scholarship Examinations.

2. Translate the following :—

(α.) τοῦτο δὲ πικρὰς Λοξίου μαντεύσασιν
 ἰξήλασιν με ἀπέκλῃσι θυμάτων
 ἀκουσαν ἄκου' ἀλλ' ἱερνέγκαζ' ἐκ
 Διὸς χαλκός πρὸς βίαν πρᾶσσαν τάδε.
 εἰθὺς δὲ μορφή καὶ φρένας διάστροφαι
 ἦσαν, κεραστὶς δ', ὡς ὄρνις, ἄλυστόν γε
 μύθῳ χρυσέῳ· ἱερνὰ σφῆματι
 θῆσαν· πρὸς εὐπατόν τε Κερχυνίαι ῥίος
 ἀκτὴν τε Λίρνης· Βουκόλος δὲ γηγενὴς
 ἀκροτορ' ἔργῳ Ἄργος ὠμάρτι, πικροῖς
 δόσοις δειδακώς τοὺς ἱεροὺς κατὰ στήθευς.
 ἀπροσδέκτος δ' αὐτὸν ἀφνίδας μόρος
 τοῦ ζῆν ἀπιστήσεν. οἷστροπλήξ δ' ἐγὼ
 μᾶστιγι θάψω γῆν πρὸ γῆς λαόνεσσι.

ÆSCHYLUS—Prometheus Vincetus, 690–703.

- (β.) ΙΩ. Ἰλαεῦ, Ἰλαεῦ, ὑπὸ μ' αὐτὸ σφάκιλος
 καὶ φρενοπληγὴς μανία θάλλουσ',
 εἴστρον δ' ἄρδεις χρεὶ μ' ἄπυρος·
 κραδίᾳ δὲ φόβῳ φρένα λακτίζει.
 τροχοδιδέκται δ' ἔμψα· ἰλὶ γένη,
 ἔξω δὲ ἔρμου φέρομαι λύσσης
 πνεύματι μάργῳ, γλώσσης ἀκροτῆς·
 θελεῖσι δὲ λόγοι παῖναι· ἐκὼ
 οὐ γνῆς πρὸς κύμασιν ἄτης.
- ΧΘ. ἦ σοφὸς ἢ σοφὸς ἔς
 πρῶτος ἐν γῶμα τόδ' ἰβόσταισι καὶ γλώσσῃ διμυθολόγηται,
 ὡς τὸ κηλεῖσσι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀρστέει μακρῷ·
 καὶ μήτε τῶν πλοῦτον δεσποτομένων
 μήτε τῶν γίνεσθαι μεγαλυνομένων
 ὅντα χαρνήταν ἱραστεῖσσι γάρων.

Ibid., 902–922.

Give the meaning—and, where requisite, the derivation,—of the following words :—*τηλουρός*—*λεωργός*—*σταθευτός*—*βαιοτήρ*—*ελινύω*—*ταγός*—*ἀδήμετος*—*θεμερῶπις*—*ἀτέρημανος*—*πειδάρσιος*—*ἀήσυχος*—*ἄκυρος*—*ἰότης*—*νήστις*—*παρθινών*—*εὐφρόνη*—*βαχία*—*ἄρδεις*.

3. Translate the following :—

(α.) ἀπλοῦς δὲ μέθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔστι,
 καὶ ποικίλων δὲ τᾶνδ' ἱρμυνημάτων·
 ἔχῃ γὰρ αὐτὰ κερδόν· ὃ δ' ἀδικος λόγος
 νοσῶν ἐν αὐτῷ φαρμάκων δέεται ποδῶν.

EURIPIDES—Phænisæ, 469–472.

(β.) εἰ πᾶσι ταῖσιν καλὸν ἔστι σοφὸν θ' ἄμα,
 οὐκ ἦν ὃν ἀρμόλιετος ἀνθρώποις ἔρε·
 νῦν δ' οἷθ' ἔμωσιν οὐδὲν εἶθ' ἔστιν βροτοῖς,

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πλὴν δυνάσσω, τὸ δ' ἔργον οὐκ ἔστιν τοῦδε.
ἐγὼ γὰρ οὐδὲν, μῆτιρ, ἀπακρόφας ἰσθ'·
ἄστρων ἂν διδοίμ' ἥλιου πρὸς ἀντολὰς
καὶ γῆς ἰσμεθί, δυνάτας δὲν ἔρῃσαι τόδε,
τῇν θεῶν μεγίστην ἔσθ' ἔχων τυραννίδα.
τοῦτ' αὖν τὸ χρηστόν, μῆτιρ, οὐχὶ βιάσομαι
ἄλλῃ παρῆσσι· μᾶλλον ἢ εὖζων ἱμοί·
ἀναπείρη γάρ, τὸ πλῆον ὅστις ἀπολέσας
τοῖλασσαν Πυρρα.

Ibid., 499-510.

(c.) ὦ τίς τινος, οὐχ ἅπαντα τῷ γῆρας κακά,
'Επιδόλαις, πρόσσστιν' ἀλλ' ἡμετέραι
ἔχει τι λίξαι τῶν νέων σφεώτερον.
τί τῆς κακίας τῶν δαιμόνων ἐφίεσαι;
φλοσιμίας, παῖ; μὴ σέ γ' ἀδίκως ἢ θεός·
πολλοὺς δ' ἐς οἴκου καὶ πόλεις εὐδαίμονας
ἐσθλῶν ἐξέλεθ' ἰσ' ἀλθέρῃ τῶν χρημάτων·
ἰσ' ὃ σὺ μαίνει. κείνο κίλλειν, τίς τινος,
ἰσθῆται τιμῶν, ἢ φλοῖς ἀεὶ φίλοις
πώλεις τε πόλιν συμμάχους τε συμμάχους
συνδεῖ· τὸ γὰρ ἴσον νόμιμον ἀνθρώποις ἔστι,
τῷ πλείονι δ' ἀεὶ πάλιν καθίσταται.
τοῖλασσαν ἰχθῆδες θ' ἡμέρας καταρρίπτεται,
καὶ γὰρ μέγ' ἀνθρώποις καὶ μέγα σταθμῶν
ἰσότης ἴσῃ ἀνθρώπων δυνάμει,
νυκτός τ' ἡμέρας βλάπτειν ἥλιου τε φῶς
ἴσον βαλῶν τὸν ἐκείνου ἐκείνου,
καὶ δέτερον σὺ τῶν φθόνων ἔχει νυκτὸν μόνον.
εἴθ' ἥλιος μὴ νύξ τε δουλεύει βροτοῖς,
σὲ δ' οὐκ ἀνέξει δυνάμειν ἔχων ἴσον
καὶ τῷδ' ἀπεινέμεν; κἄτα ποῦ ὅστις ἢ δίκη;
τί τῇν τυραννίδ', ἀδίκαιον εὐδαίμονα,
τιμῆς ὑπέρβην καὶ μίγ' ἤγησαι τόδε;
περιβλέπεσθαι τίμον; κενὸν μὲν οὐκ
ἢ πολλὰ μοχθεῖν πώλιν ἔχων ἐν δυνάμει
βιάσει; τί δ' ἔστι τὸ πλείον; οὐκοῦν ἔχει μόνον
ἐπεὶ τὰ γ' ἀρετῶν ἱκανὰ τοῖς γε σὺφροσιν.

Ibid., 528-554.

4. Translate the following:—

OL. ὦ πλοῦτε καὶ τυραννὶ καὶ τήνῃ τήνῃ
ἐπιπείρουσα τῷ πολυτέλει βίῃ,
ἵσος παρ' ὑμῖν ἡ φθόνος φιλάσεται,
εἰ τῷδ' ἔγ' ἀρχῆς οἶον; ἢν ἱμοὶ πώλιν
δυνάτην, οὐκ αἰτητὴν, ἐσχεύεσθαι,
ταύτης ἔρῃς δ' πιστός, οὐδ' ἀρχῆς φίλος,
λάθρα μ' ὑπὸ βῶν ἱερῶν ἱμῆσαι,
ἐφίεσθαι μάγον τοιοῦτον μηχανορροφῶν,
δύλιν ἀγένητον, ἵσος ἐν τοῖς ἐκείνου
μόνον δίδωρε, τῇν τήνῃ δ' ἔβη τυφλός.
ἔπει, εἴρ' εἰπέ, ποῦ σὺ μάστις εἰ σαφής;
πῶς σὺ, εἴθ' ἢ ῥαφιδὸς ἐνθάδ' ἦν κένον,
ἠδὲ πῶς τὸ τοῖδ' ἀστοῖς ἐκλυτῆρον;
καίτοι τὸ γ' αἰσγμ' οὐχὶ τοιαῦτον ἦν
ἀνδρὸς δυνάτην, ἀλλὰ μαντίας ἔδει·
ἦν αὖτ' ἀπ' οἰκῶν σὲ πρόσφονος ἔχων

εἴτ' ἐκ θυῶν τὰς γνώσεις· ἀλλ' ἰγὼ μολών,
ὁ μὲν εἰδὼς Οἰδίποδός, Ἰπποκλῆος,
γνώμην κρήσας οἷδ' ἀπ' οἰωνῶν μαθὼν·
ὅν δ' ἂν σὺ παρῆς ἐμβαλεῖν, δοκῶν θρόνους
παρὰστασίῃσιν τοῖς Κρονίωνος πόλεσ.
δαίμων δαεῖς μοι καὶ σὺ γὰρ συνέθεις τάδε
ἀγλατήσαν· εἰ δὲ μὴ ὕμνος γίγνῃ
εἶναι, παθὼν ἔγνων ἂν οἶά περ φρονεῖς.

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tions.

SOPHOCLES—*Œdipus Rex*, 380-403.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. Enumerate in chronological order the principal constituents of the English Language; giving a few examples of each.

2. To which of the languages spoken in the British Islands are the following names respectively due?—*Thames, Wight, Manchester, Grimsby, Sandwich, Stratford, Anglesea, Rusholme, Deansgate, Belvoir, Ireland's Eye.*

3. Give the dates of the following events:—

- (1.) *The introduction of Christianity into Britain;*
- (2.) *The first appearance of the Danes in the island;*
- (3.) *The establishment of the Norsemen in France.*

4. State briefly the effects produced on the language by these events.

5. From what languages do we derive the following words?—*Commodore, distaff, horde, abbey, balcony, muslin, bamboo, gong, kangaroo, grotto, dayonet, algebra.*

6. Give the Plurals of the following words:—*Superficies, criterion, nebula, valley, shot, memorandum, dogma, bandit, Sir, Madam, die, virtuoso, scrap.*

7. Give rules, with examples, for the use of *Will* and *Shall*.

8. Correct or justify the following sentences:—

- a. "An ostentatious, a feeble, or an obscure style are always faults."
- b. "That is either a man or a woman's voice."
- c. "If you were here, you would find three or four in the parlour after dinner, whom you would say passed their afternoons very agreeably."
- d. "The family with whom I have long lived in intimacy is gone to the country."
- e. "Neither precept nor discipline are so forcible as example."

9. Date the lives of the several Poets whose works are included in the course for this examination.

10. Exhibit your acquaintance with *The Vanity of Human Wishes, The Traveller*, and *The Deserted Village*, by quoting some passages remarkable for power or pathos.

11. Name the Poems from which the following lines are taken, and set each line in a short description of the train of thought to which it belongs:—

- a. "Gone to salute the rising morn."
- b. "Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,"—
- c. "And now it is an angel's song,"—
- d. "My shame in crowds, my solitary pride,"—
- e. "Whose night congratulating Conscience cheers;"
- f. "The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

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tions.

12. Write notes on the following passages :—
- "O'er Bodley's dome his future labours spread,
And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head."
 - "Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast
The little Tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Milton hero may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."
 - "No more our long-lost Arthur we bewail.
All hail, ye genuine kings, Britannia's issue, hail!"
 - "Where wild Oswego spreads her swamps around,
And Niagara stuns with thundering sound."
13. Explain the following words, mentioning the context in which each is found :—*Fleeced, gossameres, death-fires, dodged, swooned.*
14. "But perhaps the fate of the Carolingians furnishes the nearest parallel to the fall of the Moguls."—Explain this.
15. How does Malcolm endeavour to justify Clive's acceptance of gifts from Meer Jaffer?
On what grounds does Macaulay dissent?
What extenuating circumstances may be found in Clive's case?
16. "On a general view of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is blemished, we have to set off great public services."—Write a note on this passage; mentioning the "crimes" and the "public services."

SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIPS.

ARTS AND ENGINEERING.

MATHEMATICS.—Examiner, Professor Allman, LL.D.

- Given the base and the difference of the base angles of a plane triangle, construct it when the vertex lies on a given straight line.
- If A, B, C be the angles and R the radius of the circumscribed circle of a plane triangle, show that the sides of the triangle formed by joining the feet of the perpendiculars from the angles of the original triangle on the opposite sides are—

$$R \sin 2A, \quad R \sin 2B, \quad R \sin 2C.$$

- In a spherical triangle prove the formulæ—

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B) = \cot \frac{1}{2}C \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\cos \frac{1}{2}(a+b)}; \quad \tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B) = \cot \frac{1}{2}C \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a-b)}{\sin \frac{1}{2}(a+b)}.$$

- If the arc joining the middle points of the sides of a spherical triangle be produced to meet the base, show that the segments of the base are supplemental.

- Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given plane from a given point without it.

Draw a straight line which shall be perpendicular to each of two given straight lines not lying in the same plane.

- State and prove *De Moivre's Theorem*.

- Prove that if the quantities x, y, z be interchanged in the expression—

$$(xyz + x^2y - y^2z + z^2x)^2 + (xyz + xy^2 + yz^2 - zx^2)^2,$$

it will remain unaltered in value.

- Solve a biquadratic equation.

9. Find the value of the determinant—

$$\begin{vmatrix} a, & a^2, & a^3 \\ b, & b^2, & b^3 \\ c, & c^2, & c^3 \end{vmatrix}.$$

10. Find the equation of the straight line which passes through the point (1, 2) and makes an angle of
- 45°
- with the line

$$3x+4y+7=0.$$

11. What is represented by the equation

$$x^2+2xy \cos \omega + y^2 - 2ry \sin \omega = 0,$$

where ω is the angle between the axes of co-ordinates?

12. Find the polar equation of a circle.

1. If R be the radius of the circumscribed circle of a triangle, and D the distance from its centre to the point of intersection of the perpendiculars from the angles on the opposite sides, prove that—

$$D^2 = R^2(1 - \cos A \cos B \cos C).$$

2. Let the arc α , which joins the middle points of the sides b, c of a spherical triangle be produced until it meets the side a produced in D , and starting from D let the arc DE be measured on a , equal to α and the arc DF on a equal to $\frac{\alpha}{2}$. Show that the triangle DEF is right-angled at F , and that the arc EF is equal to half the spherical excess of the triangle.

3. Describe a sphere which shall pass through four given points not in the same plane.

4. Prove that the coefficient of x^n in the expansion of $e^{x \cos \theta} \cos bx$ in powers of x is $\frac{(a^2+b^2)}{1.2 \dots n} \cos n\theta$, where $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}$.

5. If $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$ are the roots of the equation—

$$x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + p_n = 0,$$
 prove that—

$$(1-p_1+p_2-\dots)^2 + (p_1-p_2+p_3-\dots)^2 = (1+\alpha_1^2)(1+\alpha_2^2)\dots(1+\alpha_n^2).$$

6. If a, b, c are the roots of the equation—

$$x^3 + px^2 + qx + r = 0,$$
 find the value of—

$$\Sigma(a+b-2c)(b+c-2a), \text{ and of } \Sigma \frac{ab}{a+b}.$$

7. Find the locus of a point such that if it be joined to the vertices of a triangle, and perpendiculars to the joining lines erected at the vertices, these perpendiculars shall meet in a point.

8. When will the locus of a point be a circle if the sum of the squares of the perpendiculars from it on the sides of any triangle be constant?

SECOND YEAR—ENGINEERING.

Examiner, Edward Townsend, M.A.

1. Give the projections of a sphere and the traces of a plane oblique to the planes of projection. Find the radius and horizontal projection of the curve of intersection.

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tions.

2. Given the traces of two planes, construct the traces of a third, bisecting the angle between them.
3. Given the projections of a line and of a point; construct the projections of a line passing through it, and perpendicular to the given line.
4. Given the direction and generation of an oblique cylinder. Construct the traces of a plane passing through a given point and touching it.
5. A map is 36 long and 32 inches wide, and it contains 26 statute acres, find the representative fraction.
6. Show how to construct an isometrical protractor so that the zero of the scale may be on an isometrical axis.
7. Construct the perspective of the object whose orthogonal drawings are set before you.
8. Construct the isometric of the same.
9. From a given point outside draw a tangent to a parabola. Same for an ellipse.
10. The representative fraction of a map is $\frac{1}{253440}$, construct a scale sufficiently long to measure 10 miles, and graduate it to show furlongs.

SENIOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

METAPHYSICS.

1. Give the dates of the birth and death of Descartes, Locke, Berkeley, and Kant.
2. Enumerate, with dates, the principal philosophical works of each.
3. Characterize the position occupied by Descartes in the history of Philosophy; and state briefly his claims to be considered "Father of the Experimental Philosophy of the Human Mind."
4. "Locke is the centre of the Philosophy of Great Britain, Germany, and France. He is to the metaphysical disputes of Modern Europe what to the eyes of Arnold the great Carthaginian was to the Second Punic War."—How does Professor Webb establish and illustrate this statement?
5. Give an account of Berkeley's Theory of Vision: and compare it with the views of Sir W. Hamilton.
6. What, according to Kant, was the cause of the failure of the Metaphysicians who preceded him?
7. Show that Locke's *Essay* and Kant's *Kritik* had their origin in the same philosophical conviction.
8. How does Professor Webb explain Kant's comparison of himself to Copernicus?
9. What is Professor Webb's opinion as to the doctrine of "Innate Ideas"?
10. What was the great aim or purpose of Kant's *Kritik*?
11. What were the principal results at which he arrived in the work?
12. Give Hamilton's classification of the various Mental phenomena.
13. Give his classification of the Cognitive Faculties.
14. Classify the Qualities of Matter.
15. Hamilton enumerates five reasons given by antecedent philosophers for denying the Immediate Perception of the External World:—Briefly mention these reasons, and Hamilton's refutation of each.
16. Distinguish between the Introspective and Psychological Methods of Inquiry.

16. Define Mind and Matter, according to the latter method.
17. State and examine Hamilton's "demonstration of Unconscious Mental Modifications."
18. Examine Hamilton's attempted reduction of the laws of Association to a single principle.

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tions.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

1. Paraphrase and annotate, where necessary, the following passages from Chaucer:—

- (a) "A gentle maunciple was there of a temple
Of which achatours mighten take exemple,
For to be wys in beyying of vitaille,
For whethur that he payde or took by taile,
Algate he wayted so in his acate
That he was ay byfore and in good state."
- (b) "He wolde the see were kepud for anythinge
Betwixe Middleburgh and Orewelle;
Wel couthe he in eschange schooldes selle."
- (c) "This worthy man ful wel his wit besette;
Ther wiste no wight that he was in dette;
So stedfastly didde he his governance,
With his bargains and with his chevisaunce."

2. Explain the meanings of the following words and phrases:—*Limetour, jape, he hadde the bord bygonne, herbergh, wastel breed, coveyne, lodemanage, forpined ghost, his sleeves purfled at the hond with gris, wimple, tretys, wonyng.*

3. Explain the following sentences from *Hamlet*:—

- (a) "Cut off in the blossom of my sin,
Unhousel'd, disappointed, unaneal'd."
- (b) "The king doth wake to-night and take his rouse,
Keeps wassail, and the swaggering up-spring reels."
- (c) "Nature is fine in love, and, where 'tis fine,
It sends some precious instance of itself
After the thing it loves."
- (d) "For if the sun breed maggots in a dead dog, being a god kissing carrion"—
- (e)—"But there is, sir, an aery of children, little eyases, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for 't: these are now the fashion, and so berattle the common stages—so they call them—that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither."

4. Quote from *Julius Caesar* as much of Antony's great speech as you remember.

5. In what contemptuous terms does Antony, in conversation with Octavius, characterize the remaining member of the Triumvirate?

6. What striking testimony does Antony, at the close of the Play, bear to the character of Brutus?

7. Explain the following passages:—

- (a) "My dear, dear love
To your proceeding bids me tell you this,
And reason to my love is liable."
- (b) "Cæsar doth bear me hard; but he loves Brutus:
If I were Brutus now, and he were Cassius,
He should not humour me."

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- (c.) "The genius and the mortal instruments
Are then in council ;"—
- (d.) "For if thou path thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."
8. How does Milton state the object he had in view in writing the "*Paradise Lost*"?
9. How does the Poet illustrate the number of the lost spirits, and the stature of Satan?
10. Explain the allusions in the following passages :—
- (a.) "To soar above the Aonian mount,"—
- (b.) "Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views
At evening from the top of Fesolù,"—
- (c.) "Busiris and his Memphian chivalry."
- (d.) "Uthor's son
Begirt with British and Armoric knights."
- (e.) "A leper once he lost and gained a king."
- (f.) "to lament his fate
In amorous ditties all a summer's day."
- (g.) "When Charlemain with all his peerage fell
By Fontarabbin."
11. Johnson, in his review of *Paradise Lost*, considers in regular succession a number of distinct points :—Give the main points of his criticism.
12. What were the leading characteristics of Dryden's genius, according to Dr. Johnson? What remarkable eulogy on Augustus does he apply to the Poet?
13. Name the several persons to whom Dryden refers in the following extracts from *Absalom and Achitophel*?
- (a.) "The statesman we abhor but praise the judge."
- (b.) "Was everything by starts but nothing long."
- (c.) "In exile with his godlike prince he mourned,
For him he suffered and with him returned."
- (d.) "Of piercing wit and pregnant thought,
Endued by nature and by learning taught
To move assemblies."
- (e.) "His memory miraculously great
Could plots exceeding man's belief repeat."
14. Give the date and purport of each of the three works of Burke included in the course.
15. What principal "Causes of the Present Discontent" does he enumerate?
16. How does Burke defend "Party"?
17. How does he describe the administration of the Earl of Chatham?
18. Give the substance of his delineation of Charles Townshend's character.
19. What three alternatives did he propound for our dealing with America?
20. Speaking of the American character he says :—"From these six capital sources a fierce Spirit of Liberty has grown up."—Explain this.

MATHEMATICS.—Examiner, Professor Allman, LL.D.

1. State and prove *Sturm's Theorem*.
Apply it to separate the real roots of the equation—

$$x^4 - 2x^3 - 7x^2 + 10x + 10 = 0.$$

3. Investigate the conditions which must be satisfied in order that a function of two independent variables may have maximum or minimum values. Appendix F.
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tions.

Apply this method to determine the maximum and minimum values of the distance from a given point to a given surface, and show that on each normal there are two points which limit the position of those points whose distance from the surface is neither a maximum nor a minimum.

3. Show that the evolute of the hypocycloid—

$$x^3 + y^3 = a^3,$$

is the hypocycloid

$$(a+\beta)^3 + (a-\beta)^3 = 2a^3.$$

4. State and prove Carnot's theorem concerning the products of the segments of the sides of a polygon made by any curve which cuts them.

5. The four faces of a tetrahedron pass each through a fixed point. Find the locus of the vertex if the three edges which do not pass through it move each in a fixed plane. Show that the locus is in general a surface of the third degree, having the intersection of the three planes as a double point; show further that it reduces to a cone of the second degree when the four fixed points lie in a plane.

6. Prove that in general through any point there can be drawn three surfaces confocal to a given one; and investigate the species of these three surfaces.

7. Investigate the circular sections of an elliptic paraboloid.

8. Find the equation of the tangent plane at any point of the surface

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2,$$

and show that the sum of the squares of the intercepts made by it on the axis of co-ordinates is constant.

9. Find the quadratic equation which gives the principal radii of curvature at any point of a hyperboloid of one sheet. Hence show that the locus of points on a hyperboloid of one sheet, at which the radii of curvature of the two principal sections are equal and opposite, is a spherico-conic.

10. Investigate the conditions which must be satisfied in order that $Mdx + Ndy$ shall be an exact differential. Show that this condition is sufficient.

11. Integrate the differential equations:—

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - ay = ax^2;$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = ax^3.$$

12. Explain Lagrange's method of integrating the equation

$$P \frac{dx}{dz} + Q \frac{dz}{dy} = R,$$

where P , Q , and R are functions of x , y , and z .

Integrate the equation:—

$$(x+z)x \frac{dx}{dz} + (y+z)y \frac{dz}{dy} + (x+y+z)^2 - xy = 0.$$

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Professor Rowney, F.R.S.*

1. Describe the method of obtaining, and the properties of bromine.
2. Give the general characters of chemical affinity.

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tions.

3. Describe the spectra of sodium and thallium.
4. Give the composition and properties of the gases obtained by the action of hot sulphuric acid on oxalic acid.
5. Give a definition of the terms isomerism, metamorphism, and polymerism, illustrate by formulae.
6. Describe the methods of obtaining and the properties of acetic acid.
7. What is meant by an amalgam? State how ammonium amalgam is obtained.
8. Describe the method of obtaining the metal sodium.
9. Give an account of the process of saponification.
10. Describe the method of determining the composition of water by weight.
11. Describe Pattinson's process for the separation of silver from lead.
12. How is hydrofluoric acid obtained and to what uses is it applied?

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

SECOND YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.

1. A bar 3 feet long, and weighing 6 lbs., is used as a lever of the first kind; the shorter arm is 8 inches, the weight applied at the extremity of the shorter arm is 60 lbs; what must be the power in equilibrium with it?
2. The diameter of a plate of a hydrostatic bellows is 12 inches, a weight of 250 lbs. is placed upon the plate; calculate the height of the water in the pipe.
3. A heavy body falls from a height of 50 feet; with what velocity does it reach the ground?
4. If the volume of the barrel of an air-pump be one-third of that of the receiver, how much air will be left after three strokes?
5. The latent heat of liquefaction of ice being 80° , and the specific heat of mercury being $\frac{1}{25}$, how much ice at 0° will be melted by a pound of mercury at 30° ?
6. How would you operate to obtain the overtones of a musical string; and what forms does the string assume when thus sounding?
7. How has it been proved experimentally that water is compressible?
8. Describe the several methods used for magnetizing a steel bar.
9. Explain the principle of the *Voltmeter*.
10. Starting with the note which gives 128 vibrations per second, deduce the length of the corresponding wave for each note of the ascending gamut.
11. Whence arises the effect produced by a blower on a fire?
12. How would you successively charge a double goldleaf electroscope alternately with positive and negative electricity by means of a negatively charged body?

CHEMISTRY.—*Examiner, Professor Rowney, Ph.D.*

1. What is meant by capillary attraction?
2. What compounds are obtained by the action of hot sulphuric acid upon metallic mercury?

3. Give the laws of combination by weight and by volume.
4. What is the composition of the salts called alums?
5. State the action that takes place when chlorine gas is passed into a solution of caustic potash.
6. Give the methods of preparing iodide of potassium.
7. Describe the action that takes place on passing dry hydrogen gas through a tube containing heated cupric oxide.
8. What is meant by rational and empirical formulae? Give some examples.
9. What is the nature of ozone?
10. Give the method of preparing calomel from metallic mercury.
11. Give a definition of the terms, acids, bases, and salts.
12. Describe the methods of obtaining and the properties of nitrogen gas.

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NATURAL HISTORY.—*Examiner, Professor Melville, M.D.*

BOTANY.

1. Describe the structure of a wood-bundle.
2. Name and describe the forms of indefinite inflorescences.
3. State the various forms of Placentation.
4. Describe the natural orders :—Umbellifera and Gramineae.

ZOOLOGY.

1. Give the dental formulae of the horse, hare, cat and dog.
2. Name the orders of the Reptilia, and state the distinctive characters.
3. Describe the peculiarities of the brain in Birds.
4. What is the structure of the wing in Bats?

ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Professor Cleland, M.D.*

1. Point out the morphological correspondence between the transverse process of a cervical vertebra and parts in the dorsal region; also between a dorsal transverse process, and parts of a lumbar vertebra.
2. Describe the upper and the lower extremity of the fibula, taking care that the description be sufficient to distinguish one from the other, and the right from the left.
3. Describe the appearance, attachments, and connexions of the orbicular ligament, binding the radius and ulna, of the internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint, and of the round ligament of the hip-joint.
4. Give a full description of the articulations of the malar bone.
5. Describe the triceps extensor cubiti in all its parts, and state the positions of the limb in which the fibres are most stretched and most relaxed.
6. Describe the adductor magnus muscle, and state its action in walking.

THIRD YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

ANATOMY.—*Examiner, Professor Cleland, M.D.*

1. Describe the capsule of the hip-joint, and point out the relative position of the acetabulum and the head of the femur in which the fibres of the capsule are placed most on the stretch.

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tions.

2. Describe the longissimus dorsi muscle, and its relations to other muscles.
3. State the origin and course of each of the following arteries:—the ovarian, the uterine, the dorsal artery of penis, and the branches to the vas deferens, cremasteric fascia, and scrotum.
4. Describe the appearances, relations, and connexions of the suprarenal capsules, and how to bring them into view in the opened abdomen.
5. Describe the fornix.
6. Describe the actions of the following muscles:—the sterno mastoid, the supinator longus, the pectoralis minor, the serratus posticus inferior, and the glutei.

PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor Cleland, M.D.*

1. Describe the characteristic appearances of the following nucleated cells or corpuscles:—the epithelial cells of the straight and convoluted tubes of the kidney, those of the small intestines, hepatic cells, peptic cells, nerve corpuscles of the convolutions of the brain.
2. Describe the structure of lymphatic glands, and the evidence as to their functions.
3. State what is known as to the rate at which nervous impression travels, and explain the principle on which it is experimentally demonstrated.
4. Explain the mechanism of the accommodation of the eye to distances.
5. Give an account of the Wolffian bodies and what becomes of them.
6. Describe the source from which the brain and spinal cord are developed, and state what parts are developed from each of the three cerebral vesicles.

FOURTH YEAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

PHYSIOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor Cleland, M.D.*

1. Give an account of the gastric follicles, and the allegations as to the functions of their different microscopic elements.
2. Give a short account of endosmosis and the circumstances which regulate it.
3. Describe the arrangement of the muscular fibres of the ventricles of the heart, and state the manner in which the auricles and ventricles respectively contract.
4. State the nature of the experiments by which the effect of respiration on the temperature of the blood has been determined, and the nature and results of the experiments on the effect of combination with oxygen on the temperature of blood.
5. Describe the microscopic structure of the cortical substance of the kidney.
6. Describe the actions of the liver on the blood.

THIRD YEAR'S ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP.

Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.

1. Prove that the volume of the ring generated by the revolution of any closed plane area A round a line parallel to its plane $= AP \cos \theta$, where P is the path described by the centre of gravity of the area, and θ is the angle between its plane and the perpendicular let fall from its C.G. on the line.

2. Find the locus of a point in space such that the attraction exerted on it by a homogeneous finite bar, attracting according to the law of nature, shall pass through a fixed point not situated on the bar.

3. Determine the centre of gravity of the symmetrical half of the area enclosed by a *prolate*, or *curtate*, cycloid and its base.

4. The area included between a parabola, its axis, and an ordinate, is sunk in a homogeneous liquid in such a way that the ordinate is horizontal, and at a depth h_1 , while the vertex is at a depth h_2 ; prove the following expressions for the co-ordinates of the centre of pressure—

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{15h_2 + 6h_1}{7(3h_1 + 2h_2)}, \quad \frac{y}{b} = \frac{5(2h_1 + 2h_2)}{8(3h_1 + 2h_2)}.$$

a and b being the co-ordinates of the extreme point on the parabolic arc.

Extend the result to the case in which the area is included between the parabola, any diameter, and an ordinate to it, all else being as before.

5. If a , b , be the weights of a solid body, when weighed respectively, in a liquid whose specific gravity is s_1 , and in a liquid whose specific gravity is s_2 ; prove that σ , the specific gravity of the solid, is given by the formula

$$\sigma = \frac{as_2 - bs_1}{a - b}.$$

6. Establish the relations which exist between the co-efficients of *linear*, *superficial*, and *cubical* expansion due to increase of temperature.

7. Determine the focal length of a lens whose index of refraction is 1.53, and the radii of whose spherical surfaces are eighteen and twenty-one inches, according as the lens is

- (a.) double convex ;
- (b.) double concave ;
- (c.) concavo-convex ;
- (d.) convexo-concave ;

8. Explain how the number of vibration per second, and the length of a wave of sound, corresponding to any note may be found.

9. Explain how an electrometer put in connexion with the directly-charged surface of a Leyden jar indicates the degree to which it is charged.

10. Show from Ampère's law that a magnetic needle balanced so as to be movable, in a horizontal plane, round one pole, and acted on by any vertical galvanic current, will have two positions of equilibrium, one stable, the other unstable. Extend the result so as to be applicable to the case in which the needle is movable, in a horizontal plane, round a point situated anywhere on its magnetic axis.

SESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, 1877.

HONORS—FIRST YEAR.

MATHEMATICS.—Examiner, George J. Allman, LL.D.

1. Through a given point draw a straight line, so that the sum or difference of the perpendiculars let fall on it from two given points shall be given or a maximum.

2. A, B, C, D are four points taken in order on a straight line. If circles be described having AC and BD as diameters, show that the anharmonic ratios of the four points can be expressed as trigonometrical functions of the angle at which the circles intersect.

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tions.

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3. In a plane triangle prove that the sum of the products of each side by the cotangent of the opposite angle is equal to the sum of the diameters of the inscribed and circumscribed circles.

4. Apply the method of indeterminate coefficients to the investigation of the series for the sine and cosine in powers of the arc.

5. Find the area of the portion of a surface of a cone of revolution intercepted between two planes perpendicular to the axis.

6. If θ denote the angle which the arc joining the middle points of the sides of a spherical triangle makes with the base (c) produced, prove that

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}E}{\sin \frac{1}{2}c},$$

where E is the spherical excess.

7. Through a point on the surface of a sphere an arc of a great circle is drawn intersecting a small circle; prove that the product of the tangents of its half segments is constant.

8. Transform the equation

$$x^4 - 12x^2 + 12 - 3 = 0,$$

into another, whose roots shall be equal to the reciprocals of those of the given equation; and then diminish the roots of the transformed equation by unity.

9. If a, b, c, \dots denote the roots of the recurring equation

$$x^n + px^{n-1} + qx^{n-2} + \dots + qx^2 + px + 1 = 0,$$

prove that

$$\frac{a^2}{b^2} + \frac{a^2}{c^2} + \dots + \frac{b^2}{a^2} + \frac{b^2}{c^2} + \dots + \frac{c^2}{a^2} + \dots = (p^2 - 2q)^2 - n.$$

10. Form the equation of the perpendicular from $x, y,$ on the line $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$; and find the co-ordinates of the intersection of this perpendicular with the given line.

11. Find the equation of a circle passing through a given point and touching the axes of co-ordinates.

12. Through the intersection of two circles a straight line is drawn; find the locus of the middle point of the portion intercepted between the circles.

HONORS—SECOND YEAR.

MATHEMATICS—*Examiner, Professor Allman, LL.D.*

1. Investigate the condition which must be satisfied in order that the general equation of the second degree shall represent two straight lines.

2. Find the polar equation of the ellipse, the focus being pole.

Prove that the harmonic mean between the segments of a focal chord is equal to the semi-parameter.

3. Investigate the equation of a parabola referred to any diameter and the tangent at its extremity.

Express the parameter of any diameter of a parabola—

(1) in terms of the angle which its ordinates make with the axis;

(2) in terms of the abscissa of its extremity.

4. Describe through a given point a conic section with given foci; show that there are two solutions of the problem, and interpret the result.

5. Differentiate the following functions:—

$$\log(\log x); \quad \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{b+a \cos x}{a+b \cos x}\right); \quad \log \sqrt{\frac{1+x^2+a}{1+x^2-x}}$$

6. If
- $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$
- , prove that—

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0.$$

7. Through a given point O, situated between the legs of a given angle, draw the line of *minimum* length, and show that the distances measured on it between O and one leg and between the foot of the perpendicular on it from the vertex and the other leg are equal.

8. Find the envelope of the curves

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{x^2}{4b \cos^2 \alpha},$$

α being the variable parameter.

9. Prove the following expressions for the radius of curvature :—

$$\rho = \frac{\left\{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}}; \quad \rho = r \frac{dr}{dp}; \quad \rho = \frac{\left\{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2\right\}^{\frac{3}{2}}}{r^2 - r \frac{d^2 r}{d\theta^2} + 2 \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2}.$$

10. Find the area of a sector of a hyperbola bounded by straight lines passing through the centre.

Find also the length of an arc of the parabola measured from the vertex.

11. The arc of a curve is connected with the abscissa by the equation $s^2 = kx$; find the curve.

12. Find the following integrals :—

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}; \quad \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - a^2}}; \quad \int \frac{x^2 dx}{x^4 + x^2 - 2}; \quad \int_0^{\infty} x^3 \sqrt{2ax - x^2}.$$

SECOND YEAR'S ARTS.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—PASS CLASS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.*

1. Resolve a force of 120 lbs.—

- Into two concurrent parallel forces acting at distances from the given force of two feet and six feet, respectively.
- Into two non-concurrent parallel forces at same distances.
- Into two forces inclined to the given force at angles of 30° and 60° , respectively.

2. The larger of two parallel forces is 70 lbs., their resultant is 40 lbs., acting at a distance of 18 inches from the force of 70 lbs., determine the smaller component, and the distance between the components.

3. Determine the centre of gravity :—

- of a triangular plate.
- of a triangular frame made of homogeneous wire.

4. Deduce the condition of equilibrium :—

- in the lever.
- in the simple screw.
- in the compound wheel and axle.

5. What must be the diameter of a simple screw, the distance between the threads being $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, in order that the mechanical advantage may be 70?

6. Find the time in which a heavy body falling from the top of a tower 60 feet high will reach the ground, and the velocity acquired by it in falling.

7. Determine the centre of pressure of a triangular area immersed in a liquid :—

- when the base is situated in the surface of the liquid.

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tions.

(b.) when the vertex is situated in the surface of the liquid, and the base is horizontal.

8. Find the pressure on a square area, whose side is 8 inches, and whose centre of gravity is sunk to the depth of 6 feet, in a liquid whose specific gravity is 1.34.

9. A luminous point is placed at a distance of 8 inches from a convex spherical reflector, whose radius is 10 inches; find the conjugate focus.

10. Find the focal length of a double convex lens of glass, the radii of the two surfaces of the lens being 7 inches and 3 inches, respectively.

SECOND YEAR'S ARTS AND ENGINEERING.

MIXED MATHEMATICS—HONORS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.*

1. If a system of forces, situated in one plane, be such that the algebraic sum of their moments taken with regard to each of three points in the plane, but not situated on one straight line, is zero, prove that the system is in equilibrium.

2. If the magnitude of the resultant of two forces, P and Q, be not affected by changing P into mP , prove that θ , the angle of inclination of the directions of the forces is given by the equation

$$\cos \theta = - \frac{P(1+m)}{2Q}.$$

3. Prove that the line of action of the resultant of a system of parallel forces is parallel to their common direction, and that its magnitude is the algebraic sum of the components.

4. Find the centre of gravity of the portion cut off from a solid cone by two parallel planes.

5 Find the centre of gravity of the portion cut off by two parallel planes from—

(a). A homogeneous solid sphere.

(b). A homogeneous spherical shell.

6. A heavy body placed on a rough inclined plane is acted on by a force which makes a given angle with the plane; find the least and the greatest values of the force consistent with equilibrium.

7. One end of a heterogeneous ladder rests on a rough horizontal floor, and the other against a rough vertical wall; find its position when on the point of slipping.

8. A heterogeneous sphere is placed between two rough inclined planes, which intersect in a horizontal line; find its four limiting positions of equilibrium.

9. A heavy body is projected vertically upwards *in vacuo*; prove that any portion of its path will be described in equal times, as it ascends, and as it descends, and that its velocity at any point on its path is the same in ascending as in descending, but that when the body is subjected to the resistance of the atmosphere, whatever may be the law of resistance, the former of these will be greater and the latter less in descending than in ascending.

10. Given the initial point and initial velocity *in magnitude*. Prove the following theorems regarding a projectile:—

(a). The path is a parabola whose focus lies on a known sphere, and its vertex on a known ellipsoid of revolution.

(b). The envelopes of all the paths is a paraboloid.

11. Find the centre of pressure—

- (a). Of a triangle whose base is in the surface of the liquid in which it is immersed.
- (b). Of a parallelogram sunk in any way.
- (c). Of a circle sunk in any way.

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tions.

12. Establish the formula which connects the conjugate foci in the case of—

- (a). A thin lens.
- (b). A lens bounded by two concentric spherical surfaces.
- (c). A spherical shell containing one medium and surrounded by another.

THIRD YEAR'S ARTS, AND SECOND YEAR'S ENGINEERING.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS—*Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.*

1. How may the specific gravity of a liquid be determined—

- (a.) by means of a balance?
 - (b.) by Nicholson's Hydrometer?
- and that of a solid by means of a specific gravity bottle?

2. A solid weighs 2 oz. in vacuo, 1.5 oz. in water, and 1.25 oz. in another liquid; calculate the specific gravity of the latter liquid, and that of the solid.

3. Deduce the formulae for the wave lengths corresponding to the fundamental note and overtones of:—

- (a.) a stretched string.
- (b.) a tube open at both ends.
- (c.) a tube open at one end only.

4. How may it be proved experimentally that rays of heat suffer reflection according to the same law as those of light?

5. Describe the various ways of showing that *solids, liquids, and gases* expand by heat.

6. How may it be shown that the boiling point of water depends on the pressure to which it is exposed?

7. Give the law of action of two bodies—

- Charged with the same kind of electricity;
- Charged with opposite electricities.

8. Explain how a Leyden jar enables us to accumulate electricity.

9. What are the objections to the use of single fluid galvanic batteries?

10. Two bars, one of iron, the other of steel, are placed inside an insulated helix, through which a galvanic current passes; describe the effect produced on each, and contrast these effects.

11. How may the changes in *all* the elements of the Earth's magnetic force be determined by a *Dip Needle* alone?

12. Determine the lines of force corresponding to two adjacent poles of two long magnets, whose axes are in a straight line:—

- (a.) when the poles are similar.
- (b.) when the poles are dissimilar.

THIRD YEAR'S ARTS.

MIXED MATHEMATICS.—HONORS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.*

1. Prove that a system of forces acting on a rigid body may be reduced to a single force passing through any assumed point, and a single couple; and that the direction of this force and that of the axis of the couple can not be at right angles unless when the system is reducible to a single force.

2. Prove that a system of force acting perpendicularly to the sides of a plane polygon at their middle points, respectively, proportional to them, and in the plane of the polygon, are in equilibrium. Generalize this theorem so as to be applicable to a polyhedron.

3. Determine, on mechanical principles, the tangent at any point of a catenary.

4. Find how the weight per unit of length of a string should vary from point to point in order that it should hang in the form of—

- (a.) A parabola, whose axis is vertical.
- (b.) A segment of a circle,
- (c.) A cycloid,

and find how the tension varies in each case.

5. If a heavy string assume the form of a given curve under the action of a central force, how would you determine the law, according to which the weight per unit of length of the string varies? Apply your result to the case of—

- (a.) an Ellipse, a focus of which coincides with the Centre of Force.
- (b.) An Ellipse, the centre of which coincides with the Centre of Force.
- (c.) A Circle which passes through the Centre of Force.
- (d.) A Cardioid whose cusp is at the Centre of Force.

6. Prove the Principle—

- (a.) Of Virtual Velocities.
- (b.) Of Vis Viva.

7. Determine the orbit of a particle revolving round a centre of force which attracts according to the—

- (a.) Inverse square of the distance,
- (b.) Direct law of distance,

and solve the inverse problems.

8. Prove that the angular velocity of a planet moving in an orbit of small eccentricity is nearly constant.

9. Prove that, in the case of a planet, the equation of the centre is a maximum when its distance from the Sun is the mean proportional between the semi-axes of its orbit, and that, when the eccentricity is small, this maximum is attained at the extremities of the axis minor.

10. Determine the conditions, which must be fulfilled in order that the Centre of Pressure of a triangle should coincide with—

- (a.) The centre of its inscribed circle.
- (b.) The centre of its circumscribed circle.

SENIOR LOGIC CLASS.

Appendix F.

Sentential
Exercises.

1. How does it seem to you that the province of Logic is best described?
- Quote some of the definitions of the science which eminent authorities have propounded.
2. State precisely what is the meaning of the expression—"Formal Laws of Thought."
3. How do you vindicate the utility of Logic as a study?
4. How does Language serve as an aid to Thought?
- Explain the remark:—"Conceptions are the paper currency of Thought."
5. Explain fully the psychological steps involved in the formation of a Concept or Notion.
- Are modern Psychologists agreed as to the nature of the result?
6. Distinguish:—
 - (a.) Analytical and Synthetical Judgments;
 - (b.) Definition and Description;
 - (c.) Nominal and Real Definitions.
7. If Definitions are verbal propositions, how can they stand among the principles of a Real science?
8. Distinguish (1) Predicate, Predicable, Predicament; (2) Physical, Logical, Metaphysical Division.
9. Translate the following passages as far as you can into the language of Mill; explaining whether the differences extend deeper than those of phraseology:—
 - (a.) "When from the Concept *man*, equivalent to *rational animal*, I abstract the attribute or determination *rational*, I lessen its internal quantity; but by this diminution of its comprehension I give it a wider extension."
 - (b.) "If we compare the thoughts,—*water*, *iron*, *rusting*,—find them congruent, and connect them into a single thought, thus,—*water rusts iron*—in that case we form a judgment."
10. State briefly what is involved in the questions of—
 - (a.) Modality;
 - (b.) Quantification of the Predicate.
11. Explain what is meant by the "*Dictum de Omni et Nullo*" being the Law of Syllogism.
- By what principles have modern logicians proposed to replace it?
12. State fully Hamilton's division of Syllogisms.
13. Give an example of—
 - (a.) a Complex Constructive Dilemma;
 - (b.) a Destructive Dilemma.
14. "Dilemmatic arguments are more often fallacious than not."—Why is this?
15. State the grounds and estimate the value of reasoning founded on Analogy.
16. State Mill's theory of the Syllogism; and give any criticisms which occur to you.
17. Distinguish between Inductive and Analogical reasoning.
18. What Mathematical processes are sometimes confounded with Induction?
19. What is meant by the Colligation of Facts? Does this process involve Inference or not?

Appendix E.
 —
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20. Is the Baconian Induction the method by which the important generalisations of science have been reached?

21. What place does Deduction hold in the processes of Physical Science? Illustrate, if you can, by examples.

What are the discoveries which generally change the method of a science from Experimental to Deductive?

22. Distinguish between Direct and Indirect Evidence.

23. What kind of reasoning does Mill refer to under the title, "*a priori Fallacies*"?

24. Give a brief explanation of the following expressions:—*Traduction*; *Ultra-total Distribution*; *Propositio tertii adjacentis*; *Significate*; *Ignoratio Elenchi*.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

1. Enumerate as fully as you can the works of Chaucer; and explain and illustrate the following criticism:—"In Chaucer there is a wonderful combination of contrasted and almost opposite characteristics—all that is best both in poetry and prose, at the same time."

2. Make a metrical analysis of the following lines; and paraphrase the passage accurately in modern English prose.

"Byfel that, in that sesoun on a day,
 In Southwerk at the Tabbard as I lay,
 Redy to wenden on my pilgrimage
 To Canterbury with ful devout corage,
 At night was come into that hostelrye,
 Wei nyne and twenty in a companye,
 Of sondry folk, by aventure i-falle
 In felawshipe, and pilgrymes were thei alle,
 That toward Canterbury wolden ryde.
 The chambers and the stables weren wyde,
 And well we weren esud atte beste."

Parse the following words:—*byfel*, *to wenden*, *i-falle*, *wolden*, *esud*, *atte beste*.

3. Explain the following words and phrases:—*Tabard*, *goliardeis*, *anelace*, *culpon*, *normal*.

a. "And every statute could he plain by rote."

b. "Wo was his cok, but if his sauce were."

c. "For him was lever han at his beddes hed."

4. What are the characteristics of the Classical as distinguished from the Romantic Drama?

5. What are the means by which it has been attempted to ascertain the order in which the works of Shakspeare were written, and the date of each work?

6. What are the characteristics of the works of the earliest, the middle, and the last periods of Shakspeare's career as a Dramatist?

7. The Heroines of Shakspeare have been classified in three divisions:—state and illustrate the principles of this classification.

8. Six of Shakspeare's Historical Plays are said to fall into "two groups of three each,—one group consisting of studies of kingly weakness, the other group of studies of kingly strength."—Explain and illustrate this remark.

9. What was Shakspeare's authority for the Play of Julius Caesar? *Appendix F*
Mention any particulars in which the Play deviates from the truth of
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tions.

10. Do we possess any authority for the exclamation :—"Et Tu, Brute!"?

11. I know no part of Shakspeare," says Coleridge, "that more impresses on me the belief of his genius being supernatural than this scene between Brutus and Cassius." Quote as many lines as you can from this scene.

12. Explain the following passages, especially the italicised words :—

a. "Thy honourable metal may be wrought
From what it is disposed."

b. "But 'tis a common proof,
That lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face :
But when he once attains the upmost round,
He then unto the ladder turns his back,
Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees
By which he did ascend : So Caesar may ;
Then, lest he may, prevent. And, since the quarrel
Will bear no colour for the thing he is ;
Fashion it thus ; that what he is, augmented,
Would run to these and these extremities."

c. "Here wast thou layed, brave hart ;
Here didst thou fall ; and here thy hunters stand,
Signed in thy spoil, and crimsoned in thy lethe."

d. "And the complexion of the element
In favour 's like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible."

13. Who was the Archbishop of Canterbury that appears in the Play of Henry V. ?

Give the substance of his argument as to Henry's claim to the Crown of France.

14. Write notes on the following passages from the Play :—

a. "Then lend the eye a terrible aspect ;
Let it pry through the portage of the head,
Like the brass cannon ; let the brow o'erwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,"—

b.—"A' babbled of green fields."

c. "The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh legerity."

d. "Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,
For he hath stol'n a Pix,"—

HISTORY.

1. Define "History," "Philosophy of History," "Constitutional Government."

2. Give some account of the disturbances in Ireland during the closing years of Elizabeth's reign ; and show how they were adjusted during the reign of her successor.

3. According to Hallam, the title of James I. to the Crown of England was that which the flatterers of his family most affected to disdain—the will of the people. Give his proof of this.

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tions.

4. Narrate the story of Bacon's Impeachment.
5. State the nature and the origin of the Courts of Star Chamber and High Commission. When were these Courts abolished?
6. Compare the principal grievances which required redress in England in 1640 and in France in 1789; and describe the means proposed, and those adopted, for their removal.
7. What question occasioned the outbreak of the great Civil War?
8. Briefly describe Oliver Cromwell's system of government at home and abroad.
9. Explain the following terms:—*Covenanters, Self-Denying Ordinance, Levellers, Convention Parliament, Annus Mirabilis, Exclusion Bill, Habeas Corpus Act, Dispensing Power.*
10. What was the origin of the National Debt and the Funding System?
11. What claim had George I. upon the Crown of England?
12. Give some account of the Mississippi and South Sea Schemes.
13. What were the Scottish Heritable Jurisdictions? When, and under what circumstances, were they abolished?
14. Narrate the events which led to the American War of Independence.
15. State fully the constitutional results of the various proceedings in the case of Wilkes.
16. Give the dates and the principal provisions of the following Treaties:—
Ryswick, Utrecht, Paris, Versailles, Amiens.
17. Give the succession of British Administrations from the accession of George II. to 1800.
18. Explain the following passage, pointing out the anachronism, and naming the "timorous slave":—

"Record that Fox a Briton died!
 When Europe crouch'd to France's yoke,
 And Austria bent, and Prussia broke,
 And the firm Russian's purpose brave,
 Was barter'd by a timorous slave;
 Even then dishonour's peace he spurn'd."
19. Enumerate the leading public men in Ireland from the Revolution to the Legislative Union.
20. Explain the terms:—*Breken Law, English Pale, Poyning's Law.*
21. Compare the States General of France with the British Parliament.
22. Give an account of the composition and general character of the French Parliaments.
23. Give an account of the policy of Richelieu, foreign and domestic.
24. Sketch the character, and give an account of the policy of Turgot.
25. Sketch the history of "The Hundred Days."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

N.B.—Attention to be paid to Handwriting, Spelling, Punctuation, and Correctness of Expression.

1. Mention the principal events and epochs which mark the growth of the English Language.

2. Give the etymologies of the following words:—*Assassin, cabal, Chancellor, dandelion, desultory, esquire, exchequer, gazette, gypsy, kussar, idiot, miscreant.* Appendix F.
Sessional
Examinations.

3. Correct or justify the following sentences, giving in each case your reasons:—

- a. "The Duke of Wellington is one of those who never interferes with matters over which he has no control."
- b. "Who did you go with?"
- c. "Whatever may be thought of the veracity of this story."
- d. "He trusted to have equalled the Most High."
- e. "An ostentatious, a feeble, or an obscure style, are always faults."
- f. "Beelzebub, than whom,
Satan except, none higher sat."
- g. "Will I take this letter to the post?"
- h. "Pray take this letter to the post."—"I shall, Sir."

4. Enumerate, in chronological order, the principal works of Dr. Johnson.

5. Write notes on the following passages:—

"What gave great Villiers to th' assassin's knife,
And fix'd disease on Harley's closing life?
What murder'd Wentworth, and what exile'd Hyde,
By kings protected, and to kings ally'd?
What but their wish indulged in courts to shine,
And pow'r too great to keep or to resign?"

6. "Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed,
Revere his Consort's faith, his Father's fame,
And spare the meek Usurper's holy head!
Above, below, the rose of snow,
Twin'd with her blushing foe, we spread;
The bristled Boar in infant-gore
Wallows beneath the thorny shade."

7. "Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel,"—

8. "On Torno's cliffs, or Pamhamaron's side,"—

9. Quote some lines that you particularly admire from each of the Poems included in the course.

10. Give as accurately as you can Macaulay's description of Bengal, and of the character of the Bengalees.

11. Describe the battle of Plassey.

12. "His (Clive's) name stands high on the roll of conquerors. But it is found in a better list, in the list of those who have done and suffered much for the happiness of mankind."—With what personages, of ancient and modern times, does Macaulay compare Clive?

13. "On a general review of the long administration of Hastings, it is impossible to deny that, against the great crimes by which it is blemished, we have to set off great public services."—Mention the "great crimes", and the "great public services."

14. Describe as fully as you can the Trial of Hastings.

15. What, in your opinion, are the chief characteristics of Macaulay's style?

Refer to passages in illustration of your opinion.

Appendix.

Sectional
Examina-
tions.

THIRD YEAR'S ENGINEERING.

PRACTICAL MECHANICS.—*Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.*

1. Determine the H.P. of an engine, which raises 20 cubic feet of water per minute from a depth of 200 fathoms. Ans. $45\frac{2}{3}$.

1. The mean section of a stream is 5ft. by 2ft.; its mean velocity is 35ft. per minute; there is a fall of 13ft. on this stream at which is erected a water wheel, whose modulus is .65; Determine the H.P. of the wheel. Ans. 5.6.

3. A shaft has to be sunk to a depth of 130 fathoms through chalk (3.9=2.315); the diameter of the shaft is 10 feet; How many units of work must be expended on the work. Ans. 3,457,000,000.

4. Prove that the work expended in drawing a weight up an inclined plane is equal to the W.D. in raising it through the height of the plane+the W.D. in drawing it along the base supposed equally rough with the inclined plane.

5. A homogeneous hemisphere is placed with its plane surface in contact with an inclined plane; prove that, whatever be the inclination of the plane, the hemisphere will slide rather than topple, it being granted that the co-efficient of friction is less than 1.

6. If a screw rest on a hollow pivot, whose internal and external radii are respectively ρ_1 , ρ_2 shew that the moment of the friction round the axis of the screw is equal to

$$\frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{\rho_2^3 - \rho_1^3}{\rho_2 - \rho_1} \right) Q\mu.$$

7. A vertical wall supports a surcharge of earth, the upper surface being partly horizontal, and partly at the natural slope; shew that the force necessary to support the earth, can be got by an easy geometrical construction. Extend this construction to the case in which the upper part of the surface is not horizontal, but an inclined plane.

8. Two corresponding portions of two cogs, one on each of two cogged wheels, being given, how could you determine *a priori* which would slide on the other as the wheels revolve.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—*Examiner, Professor King, D.Sc.*

1. Give a Synoptical Table of the Rock Systems and Formations in separate columns; and mention in an additional column any Fossil eminently characteristic of the System.

2. Represent a Section showing Synclinal and Anticlinal Curves, a Fault and an Outline.

3. Describe Granite, and give some idea of its Origin.

4. What are Metamorphic Rocks. Notice some of them.

5. Describe Porphyry.

6. ———— Calcite.

7. ———— Cryolite.

8. ———— Quartz.

9. ———— an Ammonite.

10. ———— a Productus.
11. ———— a Spirasse.
12. ———— a Trilobite.

Appendix F.
 Sessional
 Examinations.

ARTS AND ENGINEERING.

CHEMISTRY,—*Examiner, Professor Rowney, PH. D.*

1. State what reaction takes place when sulphurous acid is passed into a solution of ferric salt.
2. Give the composition and properties of the compounds obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon oxalic acid.
3. Describe the process for obtaining the metal zinc.
4. Describe the method of preparing nitric acid, its properties and uses.
5. Give an explanation of the terms rational, and empirical, formula.
6. How is the red or amorphous phosphorus prepared?
7. Describe the method of obtaining iodine from kelp.
8. What is meant by dialysis?
9. What is the difference in composition between cast iron, wrought iron, and steel?
10. Explain the meaning of the terms atom and molecule.
11. How is alcohol obtained? give its composition and properties.
12. What acid is formed by the oxidation of alcohol?

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,—*Examiner, Professor Curtis, LL.D.*

1. Distinguish between *stable*, *unstable*, and *neutral* equilibrium, and give an instance of each.
2. How would you determine, without calculation, the accurate weight of a body by an inaccurate balance?
3. A homogeneous bar weighs 6lbs., its length is 3 feet, weights of 7lbs. and 5lbs. are suspended from its extremities; find the point about which it will balance.
4. A body weighs 23 grains in air and 18 grains in water; calculate its specific gravity.
5. Determine the readings of the thermometers of Celsius and Reaumur, corresponding to each of the readings 72 and 23 Fahrenheit; those of Fahrenheit and Reaumur corresponding to 14 on the thermometer of Celsius; also those of Fahrenheit and Celsius corresponding to 18 on that of Reaumur.
6. Why is the velocity of sound greater in solids than in liquids?
7. What circumstances limit the tension of the electricity on the prime conductor of an electrical machine?
8. A magnetic needle is capable of moving only round its centre of gravity in a vertical plane: what position will it assume?
9. A cubical vessel, whose base is horizontal, is filled with a liquid: prove that the sum of the pressures sustained by its sides and base is equal to three times the weight of the liquid.
10. How do you account for the *residual* charge in a Leyden jar?

*Appendix F,**SURGERY,—Examiner, Professor Browne, M.D.**Sectional
Examina-
tions.*

1. In how many ways may death result from injury of the head without external wound; and in a post-mortem examination of such case what pathological changes would you expect to find?

2. How does the hemorrhage which occurs in fracture of the base of the skull enable you in most instances to diagnose the position of the fracture?

3. What are the symptoms in a case of disease of the bladder which would lead you to the diagnosis of the presence of stone, without exploration by the catheter or sound?

4. In what portion of the urethra is stricture most usually found? What structure is most especially engaged? State the different forms of stricture recognised by surgeons, and state generally the different modes of treatment proposed, and by whom, for their removal.